August Chemical Allocations—Page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

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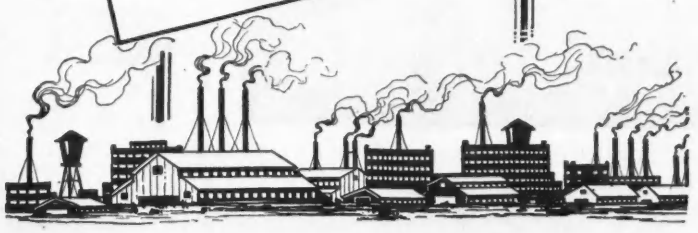

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Methanol
Ethanol
"Synasol" solvent
Allyl Alcohol
Isopropanol
Butanol
Methyl Amyl Alcohol
Ethylbutanol
Hexanol
Heptanol-2
Ethylhexanol
Undecanol
Tetradecanol
Heptadecanol
Trimethylcyclohexanol

Glycols
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols
Propylene Glycol
Dipropylene Glycol
Ethylhexanediol

"Carbowax" Compounds

"Cellosize" Hydroxyethyl Cellulose WS

Ethers and Oxides
Ethyl Ether (Ethyl Oxide)
Isopropyl Ether
Butyl Ether
Hexyl Ether

Diethyl "Cellosolve"
Dibutyl "Cellosolve"
Diethyl "Carbitol"
Dibutyl "Carbitol"
Dimethoxytetraglycol

Dichlorethyl Ether
"Chlorex" solvent
Triglycol Dichloride
Dichlorisopropyl Ether

Ethylene Oxide
"Carboxide" fumigant
Propylene Oxide
Dioxane

Glycol-Ethers
Methyl "Cellosolve"
"Cellosolve"
Butyl "Cellosolve"
Phenyl "Cellosolve"
Benzyl "Cellosolve"
Methyl "Carbitol"
"Carbitol"
Butyl "Carbitol"
Ethylbutyl "Cellosolve"

Esters
Ethyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Methyl Amyl Acetate
Ethylbutyl Acetate
Ethylhexyl Acetate

Methyl "Cellosolve" Acetate
"Cellosolve" Acetate
"Carbitol" Acetate
Butyl "Carbitol" Acetate

Glycol Diacetate
Glycol Diformate

Methyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Acetoacetate

Ethyl Silicate
Diethyl Sulfate

Plasticizers
"Flexol" plasticizer DOP
"Flexol" plasticizer 3GH
"Flexol" plasticizer 3GO
"Flexol" plasticizer 4GO
Dimethyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate

Ketones
Acetone
Synthetic Methyl Acetone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
Diacetone Alcohol
Mesityl Oxide
Isophorone
Acetonylacetone
Pentanedione

Aldehydes
Butyraldehyde
Ethylbutyraldehyde
Ethylhexaldehyde
Ethylpropylacrolein
Glyoxal

Organic Acids
Acetic Acid
Butyric Acid
Ethylbutyric Acid
Caproic Acid
Ethylhexoic Acid

Anhydrides
Acetic Anhydride
Propionic Anhydride
Butyric Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride

Chlorinated Compounds
Butyl Chloride
Ethylene Dichloride
"Chlorasol" fumigant
Propylene Dichloride
Dichlorethyl Formal
Ethylene Chlorhydrin
Propylene Chlorhydrin

Nitrogen Compounds
Ethylenediamine
Diethylenetriamine
Triethylenetetramine
Tetraethylenepentamine
Propylenediamine

Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Methyldiethanolamine
Dimethylethanolamine
Diethylethanolamine
Aminoethylethanolamine
Phenylethanolamine
Phenyldiethanolamine
Ethylphenylethanolamine
Triisopropanolamine
Tetraethanolammonium Hydroxide

Butylamine
Diethylhexylamine

Acetoacetanilide
Chloracetoacetanilide
Dichloracetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-o-toluidide

Morpholine
Phenylmethylpyrazolone

Cationic Amine 220

Sulfur Compounds
"Kromfax" solvent
Mercaptoethanol
Thialdine

"Tergitol" Wetting Agents

"Columbia" Activated Carbon

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Ethane
Propane
"Pyrofax" gas
Butane
Isobutane
Ethylene
Propylene
Butadiene

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Antitrust-Law Cases Released for Trial

OPD Washington Bureau

Quick action on the antitrust-law cases released from the wartime agreement that held up prosecution because the firms involved were engaged directly in the war effort was promised August 22 by Attorney-General Tom C. Clark in a letter to the war and navy departments thanking them for their prompt termination of the "antitrust armistice."

When the Japanese surrender announcement was made last week, twenty-five cases involving alleged violations of the antitrust laws, five of them in the chemical field, were pending, held up by the Department of Justice at the request of the military because trial of the cases would have interfered with the war effort. In all

—*Continued on page 60*

Agriculture Department Functions Consolidated

OPD Washington Bureau

A reorganization of the Department of Agriculture that will centralize responsibility for commodity programs and actions under a new agency known as the Production and Marketing Administration has been put into effect by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson in the first move of any old-line department to rearrange its functional activities for the postwar period.

More than a dozen offices and other agencies of the department, including the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, have been consolidated into the new unit. John B. Hutson has been appointed to serve at its head, and G. G. Armstrong has been named as deputy administrator. Other top-level appointments are:—R. W. Maycock, as

—*Continued on page 60*

Industrial Construction Controls Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

Industrial construction may be undertaken without War Production Board authorization, the agency announced August 21.

This relaxation of construction controls affects construction of factories, plans, and other units used primarily for manufacturing, processing or assembling of goods or materials; work on units not primarily used for industrial work if the construction is to prepare a part of the unit for such work; and construction of facilities owned by a manufacturer that are necessary for handling raw materials or components, or for the distribution of his products to the retailer.

Among the types of work considered manufacturing, processing or assembly, for which direction 7 to order L-41 now permits construction without authorization, are:—mining, smelting, refining, and other operations related to extraction of minerals and their conversion to finished form, also pilot plants and industrial research laboratories.

Orme Succeeds Frank In WPB Technical Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Albert M. Orme has been named director of the Safety and Technical Equipment Division of the War Production Board. He succeeds Howard H. Frank, who is returning to private enterprise.

Since December, 1944, Mr. Orme has been deputy director of the division. He went to WPB in January, 1942, from his own business in Springfield, Mass., in which he had for three years advised manufacturers regarding research on new lines, market information, and promotion. Before that he was for ten years an account executive with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

American SCI Section Elects Curtis Chairman

The American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry has elected the following officers to serve until July, 1946:—Chairman, Francis J. Curtis,

Francis J. Curtis

vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering*, New York; honorary secretary, Cyril S. Kimball (re-elected); honorary treasurer, J. W. H. Randall (re-elected); members of the executive committee, W. J. Baeza (assistant honorary secretary), G. J. Esselen, C. N. Frey, R. Heggie (assistant honorary treasurer), and N. A. Shepard.

General Printing Ink Merges A.C. Horn Co.

Stockholders of the A. C. Horn Company, manufacturer of protective coatings, Long Island City, N. Y., ratified, August 22, the agreement entered into by the board of directors to consolidate with the General Printing Ink Corporation. The Horn company will hereafter be known as a division of the General Printing Ink Corporation. The stock of the A. C. Horn Company, for years listed on the New York Curb Exchange, will be exchanged for General Printing Ink Corporation

—*Continued on page 60*

Reconversion Policies Laid Out For Government by President

OPD Washington Bureau

Guiding policies for all government agencies in the reconversion of industry to peacetime operations were laid out by President Truman in an executive order issued August 17 directing that the lifting of wartime controls over prices, wages, and production be linked to the maintenance of a stable economy

The whole program was based on three principles and placed in the hands of John W. Snyder, director of reconversion, for administering. They are:—

1. To assist in the maximum output of goods and services required to meet domestic and foreign needs.
2. To continue the stabilization of the economy as provided by the price control and stabilization acts.
3. To move as rapidly as possible without endangering the stability of the economy toward the removal of price, wage, production, and other controls and toward the restoration of collective bargaining and the free market.

War Production Board is directed to lift industrial controls as soon as feasible, the objective being to "expand the production of materials which are in short supply; limit the manufacture of products for which materials or facilities are insufficient; control the accumulation of inventories so as to avoid distribution which would curtail production; grant priority assistance to break bottlenecks which would impede the reconversion process; facilitate the fulfillment of relief and other essential export programs; and allocate scarce materials necessary for the production of low-priced items essential to the continued success of the stabilization program."

Price-Support Directed

The order directed the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Loan Administrator, and the Director of Economic Stabilization not only to take all measures required by law to support prices, but to take such further measures authorized by law as may be necessary to prevent any collapse of values or discouragement of the full and effective use of productive resources. The secretary and the director were also given the job of holding down living costs; being authorized to adjust price controls where necessary to "remove gross inequities or correct maladjustments or inequities which would hinder effective transition to the peacetime economy."

Where price increases are decided on, however, these officials are directed (1) "so far as is reasonable, practicable and necessary . . . to see that such price increases do not cause price increases at later levels of production or distribution" and (2) "to improve and tighten price-controls in those fields which are important in relation to production costs or the cost of living in which in their judgment the controls have heretofore been insufficiently effective."

Labor Board Continued

The order extended the life of the War Labor Board well into the reconversion era by specifying that disputes which would interrupt work contributing to the production of mili-

—*Continued on page 67*

Price Increase Plan Set for Reconversion

OPD Washington Bureau

Pursuant to the presidential reconversion order of August 18, the Office of Price Administration has established administrative machinery for allowing industry-wide increases to reconverting manufacturers. Since orders issued under this program will require reasonable absorption by the distributive trades, OPA said that retail prices for reconversion goods will be at or near 1942 levels.

As a first step toward carrying out the executive order, OPA amended, effective August 23, the basic consumer durable goods regulation to permit the setting of reconversion price increases for industries producing many important consumer durable items. Under authority of this amendment (No. 67 to MPR 188), OPA will issue a series of orders containing "price increase factors," one for each reconverting industry producing items now governed by the consumer durable goods regulation. Each factor will be a measure of the percentage increase over 1941 prices that will be allowed to manufacturers in these industries, OPA said. In some exceptional cases, individual computation of increase factors will be allowed all firms in an industry.

Each price increase factor announced will represent the percentage amount by which average 1941 prices in an industry would have to be increased in order (1) to reimburse the average manufacturer for materials cost increases since 1941, and increases in basic wage rates of factory workers, and (2) to permit a margin of profit equal to the industry's average margin over costs during the years 1936-39.

Priorities System Revision Will Eliminate CMP Oct. 1

OPD Washington Bureau

Elimination, at the end of September, of the wartime priorities control system, including the controlled materials plan, has been started by the War Production Board. A new, limited system for use during the reconversion period is to be put into effect.

The changes were made through amendments to priorities regulations 28 and 29 today. Priorities regulation 30, which provides for direct assignment of MM "military" ratings by WPB under certain circumstances, was revoked.

New Rating Established

The new priorities regulation 28 explains when the new, junior, nonextensible CC rating will be assigned. This new rating will be used sparingly. The applicant must show that he has not been able to get delivery without a rating, and that the item to be rated is a "bottleneck" holding up minimum production, or that it is needed for reconversion construction or other essential construction. The CC rating may be assigned, where needed, to increase production to eliminate "reconversion bottlenecks," or in other cases to protect public health and welfare or prevent extraordinary hardships. CC ratings may also be assigned in limited cases for essential exports.

WPB said it would continue its policy of giving small business opportunity to obatin its fair share of materials. To this end, WPB officials have been instructed, in considering applications for the new CC rating, to give special consideration to the needs of small business. The CC rating is nonextensible. It cannot be extended by a supplier to get production materials or components to make the item sold to his customer, or to replace in inventory materials used to make the item, or for any other reason.

AA and CMP Revoked

The new priorities regulation 29 provides for the following changes in the priorities system:—

1. Cancellation, effective at once, of all "A" preference ratings (which includes all ratings except the special "top priority" AAA, the new military MM rating previously announced, and the new CC rating) on purchase orders that call for delivery after September 30. There is one exception—the AA ratings will still apply to textiles.

—*Continued on page 4*

RFC Officials Survey Warplant Conversion

OPD Washington Bureau

Five Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials are making a coast-to-coast trip to attend a series of conferences with regional executive staffs for the purpose of determining how best the governmnt's efforts may be directed to stimulate the reconversion of warplants to peacetime uses as rapidly as possible.

The group left Washington August 22 to attend the first regional meeting in New York and to confer in Chicago August 23. Thence it goes on to confer, August 27, with Seattle, Spokane, Helena and Portland; August 29, San Francisco and Los Angeles; September 1, Denver and Salt Lake City; September 4, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Louisville; September 6, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Houston, New Orleans and San Antonio; September 8, Atlanta, Birmingham, Charlotte, Nashville and Jacksonville.

Drug Price-Controls To Be Suspended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has under consideration plans for lifting price-controls on "quite a few" items in the drugs and cosmetics fields and will announce suspension of the ceilings within the next ten days or two weeks, it was learned August 23.

Recommendations have been made to the topside officials of the agency by the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch that controls be lifted because they are no longer considered necessary since the War Production Board has revoked most of its orders regulating distribution of the raw materials and these materials are now freely available to the manufacturers.

Among the controls under consideration for suspension are those covering the packaging of new drugs. Other drugs and cosmetics which will be affected by the suspension move are some of those now under specific ceilings. None of the items which are under the general maximum price regulation are expected to be affected, however.

The first suspensions of direct interest to drug manufacturers will come next week when OPA lifts all ceilings on mercury. Some of the other items that will be in the list are primary, ingot, and pig aluminum, magnesium scrap, primary and secondary magnesium, magnesium castings and die castings, and most aluminum castings.

In a move to help new business get under way and to ease price squeezes on many small manufacturers, Mr. Bowles also announced plans for issuance of two new price orders:—

1. An order under which new small businesses in the consumer durable goods field will either take prices in line with the comparable product of an established manufacturer or will get their own temporary price on a cost-plus basis.

2. An order providing for individual company adjustments in most manufacturing fields.

Merck Is Building Streptomycin Plant

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has started construction of large manufacturing facilities for the production of streptomycin, the newer fungous antibiotic. The new plant is expected to go into production early in 1946.

A production unit consisting of three buildings, including several large fermenters and with 60,000 square feet of floor space, will be constructed at the company's Stonewall plant, Elkton, Va. A unit for drying and packaging the drug, with 30,000 square feet of floor space, will be constructed at the company's main plant at Rahway. Total cost will approximate $3,500,000.

Priorities System

—Continued from page 3

2. The revocation of the controlled materials plan, effective September 30.

3. Concellation, effective at once, of all allotments of steel, copper and aluminum (the three "controlled materials") for the fourth and subsequent quarters.

4. Introduction of a new junior, nonextensible, civilian CC preference rating to be used in limited cases to break bottlenecks in reconversion and insure, when necessary, continued production and services.

Military Needs to Be Met

The MM rating originally introduced under priorities regulation 29 for military use will be continued for the time being to support the requirements of the occupation forces and other continuing military needs. From July 1 through September 30 the MM rating is equivalent to AA-1, and the CC rating is equivalent to AA-2. After September 30 the sequence of ratings will be AAA, MM, CC, in the order named.

The AA rating system and the controlled materials plan remain effective as to deliveries between now and the end of September. Effective immediately, however, all preference ratings in the AA series are cancelled on purchase orders calling for delivery after September 30. Suppliers must disregard any AA ratings on purchase orders for delivery after September 30 that they have, or may receive, and must treat such orders as unrated.

CMP will automatically expire October 1, but until that time, deliveries of controlled materials will continue to be regulated by this plan. CMP inventory limitations, however, along with inventory controls on other materials, are being maintained and strengthened wherever necessary to prevent hoarding, buyers' scrambles, or preemption of scarce materials, WPB said. Effective immediately, all fourth-quarter and subsequent allotments of controlled materials are cancelled, and producers and warehouses must treat every authorized controlled material order for fourth or subsequent quarter delivery as an unrated order, unless it is specifically rerated AAA, MM, or CC.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 24, 1945	Aug. 17, 1945	Aug. 25, 1944
133.8	**133.8**	**136.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Under the puzzling over what was to come—and when—out of the wholesale revocation of allocations and other restrictions on materials, there was room for but little tinkering with prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Such as there was had the numbers on the down side but the weight, by a trifle, on the up. Largely the inclination was to await the OPA moves expected this week.

There was no defined revival of trading for civilian purposes. Inventories are beginning to show their weight and to slow up expectations. Termination of lend-lease gave rise to interest in official stockpiles, but there was little inclination to make estimates, lest the markets be disturbed unduly.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—As required during the period October 1 through December 31, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 193, opening September 7.

Borax:—5,000 tons, Division of Purchases, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25; invitation 132-46, opening August 31.

Compound:—200 gallons of celotex traffic top compound, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington 25; opening August 27.

Ethyl Alcohol:—6 drums, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington 25; opening August 27.

Glue, Ground Gelatin:—15,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington 25; invitation BEP-120, opening September 4.

Liver Extract:—60 bottles of solution for oral use, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Coatesville, Pa.; invitation 46-65, opening August 27.

Margarin:—500 to 2,500 pounds, Warden, Justice-Bureau of Prisons, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.; invitation 6-1643, opening August 30.

Oil and Grease:—Supplies of, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25; opening September 8.

Olive Oil:—392 quarts for Perry Point, Md., and Hines, Ill., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 98, opening September 5.

Paint:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, St. Cloud, Minn.; invitation 46-60, opening August 28.

Paint and Paint Supplies:—City of Cleveland, Various Divisions of the Department of Public Utilities, Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies; ordinance No. 467-45, opening August 31.

Pentobarbital Sodium Tablets:—8,000 bottles for Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 96, opening September 5.

Rennet Powder:—2,500 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement & Price Support Branch, Commodity Credit Corporation (OS), Department of Agriculture, Washington 25; announcement Awd-559, opening September 3.

Salt:—40 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.; invitation 24-2014, opening August 28.

Wax:—165 gallons of water-emulsion floor wax, Chief, Supply Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Management, Washington 25; invitation 272-8-29-T, opening August 29.

Johns-Manville Shifts Davier

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has named Maurice Davier, manager of the priorities department during the war, to the new executive post of manager of planning. He has been with the company since 1928.

Lend-Lease Program Stopped by President

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate termination of the lend-lease program, that has been in effect for four and one-half years and underwhich the United States has supplied her allies with more than $41,208,000,000 in supplies and services, was ordered by President Truman August 21. Letters of cancellation went out to the foreign governments and their purchasing missions informing them of discontinuance of the program upon receipt of the notices.

The cancellation affected all outstanding contracts except where the governments agreed to take them over or where it was in the interest of the United States that they be continued. It was estimated that uncompleted contracts for nonmunitions and finished goods which had not yet been transferred under lend-lease amounted to about $2,000,000,000.

The official notices received by the foreign missions invited them to discuss with their American colleagues how their postwar purchasing programs may be set up. Under legislation enacted by congress just before its recess, the bars were let down to these missions obtaining financial aid from the Import-Export Bank, and $3,000,000,000 of credit was made available to the bank for making loans on shipments abroad.

Casein Company To Make Formaldehyde

The Casein Company of America, division of the Borden Company, is constructing a plant at Springfield, Ore., for large-scale production of formaldehyde. Expected to be in operation before the end of this year, the new plant will have a production capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde a month, according to W. F. Leicester, president of the Casein company.

Extension of the company's activities in Oregon is in line with the rapid development of the plywood industry in the Northwest, Mr. Leicester said. Resin adhesive needs in the industry in Oregon previously have been supplied from the Seattle area and from the East.

Asphalt Trade Practice Rules Are Proposed

Proposed simplified trade practice rules have been issued for the asphalt and tarred roll roofing and saturated felt products by the National Bureau of Standards, Wshaington 25, D. C.

Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—400 bbls, Enco Chemical Co
200 bbls, Continental Commodities
340 bbls, Nyles Trading Co

ANISE—187 bgs

ARGOLS—430 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co

ASBESTOS, CRUDE—400 bls, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co
300 bls, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co
414 bls, Johns Manville Corp

BEEF EXTRACT—600 cs, International Commercial Co
113 cs, Armour & Co

BONES, GRANULATED—179 bgs, 17,900 lbs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
7,795 bgs, 779,500 lbs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc
3,886 bgs, 388,600 lbs, Baugh & Son Co

BRISTLES, HOG—136 cs, F H Cone & Co
18 cs, R Schwarz Bristle Co

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—65 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CARDAMOM—40 cs, 4,000 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
50 cs, 5,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
20 cs, 2,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Westergaard-Berg-Johnson Co
20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall, Inc

CASHEW KERNELS—3,152 cs, 157,600 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
150 cs, 7,500 lbs, Zenzia Co
1,659 cs, 82,950 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Sunset Nut Shelling Co
129 cs, 6,450 lbs, W A Herth
335 cs, 16,750 lbs, J S Connor
1,180 cs, 59,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
1,575 cs, 78,750 lbs, Zaloom & Co
3,100 cs, 155,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, L Demartini
325 cs, 16,250 lbs, Near East Export & Import Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, Wood & Selick
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, Electric Cooker Sales Co

—Continued on page 46

Table of Contents

News and Statistics

Agricul. Dep't Functions Consolidated. 3
Allocations, Other Controls Lifted.... 7
American IG Bonds to Be Redeemed. 7
American SCI Section Elects..... 3
Antitrust Cases Released for Trial.... 3
Asphalt Trade Rules Proposed..... 4
Baker Quits Calco Post..... 67
Black Tire Plant Offered..... 43
Casein Co. to Make Formaldehyde.... 4
Construction Controls Lifted..... 3
Cryolite Rates Adjusted..... 35
Campbell Leaves Acme White Lead.. 58
Coke By-Products..... 42
Cottonseed Data: Aug.-July..... 48
Dresser Aces Again..... 7
Drug Price-Controls to Be Suspended. 4
Fertilizer Rates Approved..... 41
Fluorspar Rates Approved..... 35
Gen. Printing Ink Merges Horn Co... 3
Lend-Lease Stopped..... 4
Merck Building Streptomycin Plant.. 4
N.A.M. Reconversion Council..... 5
NPVLA Adopts Convention Theme... 4
Orme Succeeds Frank..... 3
Price Increase Plan Set..... 3
Priorities Rev. to Eliminate CMP.... 3
Reconversion Policies Given by Pres.. 3
RFC Surveys Warplant Conversion.. 3
Tankcar Demurrage Increase Off..... 4
Woods to Leave Chilean Nitrate..... 65

General Features

Advertisement Index..... 71
Classified Advertisements..... 68
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 32
Imports 4
Industrial Chemical Uses..... 7
Obituaries 70
Professional Services..... 71

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 41
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 63
Coaltar Chemicals..... 42
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 53
Essential Oils, Other Aromatic..... 66
Fertilizer Materials (see Agri. Chem.).
Heavy Chemicals..... 35
Oils, Fats, Waxes..... 48
Petroleum Derivatives..... 61
Protective Coatings Materials..... 44
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 51

NPVLA Adopts Convention Theme

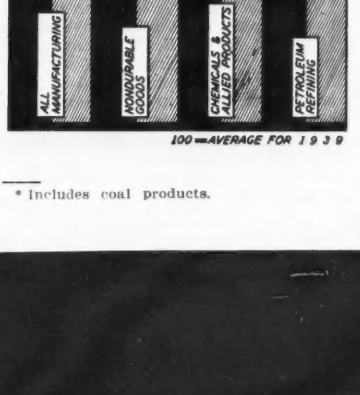
"This is it!" will be the theme, says President Ernest T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association's stay-at-home convention, which will be started October 31.

The program will be focused on the industry's new horizon, and, Mr. Trigg says, will include discussion by competent authorities, both within and without the industry, of the new, practical factors which henceforth must motivate the business of the industry. Specific efforts will be made to help light the way to the inevitable new era of better business which is in the offing, says the announcement. Any member of the industry who feels that he has a practical suggestion for the program, is requested to airmail it to the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Tankcar Demurrage Increase Off Aug. 27

Revised service order 263 of the Interstate Commerce Commission providing for increased demurrage charges on tankcars has been ordered vacated by the commission now that the tankcar situation has eased up. The revocation takes effect August 27, at which time the old charges again become effective.

Business in June



* Includes coal products.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 148, No. 9, August 27, 1945. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Chemical Allocations—August

Acetaldehyde—All requests were granted in full, subject to adjustment for estimated consumption.

Acetic Acid—Requests for the following uses were granted in full: Textile processing, 842,104 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 744,085 pounds; paint pigments, 251,773 pounds; dyestuffs, 299,414 pounds; photographic, 75,041 pounds; insecticides, 68,548 pounds; metallic acetates, 93,000 pounds; miscellaneous acetates, 483,065 pounds; research laboratory reagents, 116,700 pounds; miscellaneous uses, 495,177 pounds. There will be more acid available in August due to an increase in wood acid production and to the easing of the ethyl alcohol supply. Acid for the various acetates was cut in line with estimated production.

Acetic Anhydride—Requests for enduses were granted as follows:—Cellulose acetate yarn, 25,693,971 pounds and cellulose acetate staple fiber, 5,203,869 pounds (102 percent of industry base under rayon program); triacetin, 518,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); aspirin, 518,200 pounds (100 percent); other pharmaceuticals, 65,360 pounds (100 percent); intermediates-dyes, 37,840 pounds (100 percent); synthetic flavoring and perfume bases, 88,200 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous uses, 94,680 pounds (100 percent). No acetic anhydride was imported in August, since a large cutback in military requirements made enough available from the United States for civilian uses.

Acetone—Requests were allocated as follows:—Drugs, 1,222,000 pounds (100 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 1,162,000 pounds (100 percent); plastics, 298,000 pounds (100 percent); rayon, 3,644,000 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives, cements, and other shoe items, 580,000 pounds (100 percent); textiles, 449,000 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous, 447,000 pounds (100 percent). Due to decreased export requirements and additional production a full allocation was possible in August.

Acetylene Black—All requests for approved enduses were granted in full.

Acrylic Resins—No specific allocations of acrylic resin or monomer were made to civilian uses for August, but a considerable quantity of all forms of acrylic resin was released for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f).

Adipic Acid—The quantity allocated for use in August was slightly less than was allowed in July, but approximately the same as for May and June. Requests were allowed in the following percentages: Nylon, 97 percent of requests; sealing and slushing compounds, 100 percent; paints, resins and plastics, 40 percent; rubber plasticizers, 80 percent; petroleum demulsifiers, 37 percent; miscellaneous, 72 percent.

Aliphatic Alcohols (under order M-300-33)—All requests for the following alcohols were granted in full: Capryl alcohol, 2-ethylhexanol (except for plasticizer manufacture, which was denied), normal octanol, normal decanol, oleyl alcohol, and mixed alcohols. Allocations of lauryl alcohol for the following civilian uses were granted on the basis of 50 percent of requests: Oil additives, fine chemicals and detergents, textile chemicals, research.

Alkanolamines—Monoethanolamine and diethanolamine were allowed on the basis of 80 percent of requests. All civilian requests for diethylethanolamine were granted in full.

Alkylamines—Requests for dimethylamine were allowed on the basis of 50 percent of requests; those for monomethylamine were granted in full.

Ammonia and Nitrogen Compounds—Anhydrous Ammonia: Ordnance is in a position to furnish all of the anhydrous ammonia that industry can absorb in August thus making it possible to utilize to the maximum extent all available tankcars for the movement of nitrogen solutions and to maintain the highest levels of production of uramon, synthetic nitrate of soda, and cal-nitro. Ammonium Nitrate: 7,000 tons of TVA ammonium nitrate production will be available for agriculture in the United States. Sulphate of Ammonia: No improvement is indicated in the expected sulphate of ammonia production for the current year. In fact the possibilities are that the decline will be greater than was anticipated a month ago. Cyanamide: Farmers east of the Rockies will be able to obtain a limited quantity of cyanamide for direct application to their crops during the 1945-46 fiscal year for the following uses, in the areas specified: Tobacco beds in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Florida, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri; pink rot control in Florida for bean mold and nematodes, weed-control in New England; general crops, defoliation in North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Texas, and Midwest. Cyanamide taken in accordance with this offer must be used for the purpose for which it is allocated, and none may be used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizer. Sodium Cyanide: No appreciable cut-back in military requirements has been noticed. Civilian requirements continue to increase. Limitations on the supply of sodium metal prevent increased production of sodium cyanide. Sodium ferrocyanide: Production will be drastically curtailed during August due to the effect of vacations on the availability of manpower.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Metalcasting requirements for ammonium silicofluoride continue very light. All requests were allocated in full.

Amyl Acetate—Removed from allocation control.

Amyl Alcohol—Removed from allocation control.

Anilin—Allocations other than those for direct military purposes were made as indicated: Anilin salt, 60 percent of requests; cyclohexylamine, 100 percent; dimethylanilin, 552,000 pounds (65 percent); diphenylamine, 100 percent; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 383,600 pounds (95 percent); dyes, pigments, and dye intermediates, 1,467,103 pounds (65 percent); hydroquinone, 530,250 pounds (100 percent); mining flotation agents, 100 percent; monoethylanilin, 65 percent; other rubber chemicals, 3,378,500 pounds (100 percent); phenylethanolamine, 90 percent; resins and plastics, 171,250 pounds (90 percent); other uses, 55,610 pounds (95 percent).

Arsenic—Initial allocation for the third quarter was in accordance with the following distribution pattern: agricultural insecticides for domestic and Hawaiian requirements, weedkiller for railroad rights-of-way and for agricultural land clearing and potato vine-killer, 71.8 percent of total distribution; provision for export requirements, 12.2 percent; glass manufacturing, 6.6 percent; dyestuffs for military purposes, 0.5 percent; other essential civilian and military uses, 8.9 percent. Arsenic was subsequently removed from allocation control.

Barium Chemicals—The supply was allocated under the procedure established in paragraph (f) of order M-300 and all demands were met virtually in full.

Bentonite, Desiccant Grade—All requests were granted in full.

Benzaldehyde—N. F. grade was denied for amylcinnamic aldehyde and granted for drugs on the basis of 10 percent of requests. Technical grade was allocated in full for the following uses:—Cinchophen, ephedrine, mandelic acid, photographic chemicals, sodium diphenylhydrationate. **Dyes** and intermediates were allowed on the basis of 58 percent of requests. Paragraph (f) allocations amounted to 14,350 pounds. Requests for alphaamylcinnamic aldehyde, amylcinnamic aldehyde, cinnamic alcohol, cinnamic aldehyde, disinfectants, phenylpropyl alcohol, and soap were denied.

Benzene—Initial allocations included:—Nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 90,300 gallons (100 percent of requests); anthraquinine, 131,194 gallons (100 percent); diphenyls, 200,000 gallons (100 percent); chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 836,100 gallons (99 percent); medicinals, 81,578 gallons (100 percent); solvents, 474,628 gallons (76 percent); rubber, 26,910 gallons (53 percent); blends controlled by order M-150, 142,800 gallons (47 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 347,631 gallons (92 percent).

Benzyl Chloride and Benzyl Benzoate—Civilian requests for benzyl benzoate were denied except for pharmaceuticals which were granted on the basis of 5 percent of requests. Except for aromatic chemicals and some miscellaneous enduses requests for benzyl chloride were allowed in full.

Bismuth Chemicals—Requests were granted as follows:—Medicinal use, 41,306 pounds; industrial use, 150 pounds: cosmetics, 220 pounds.

Butyl Acetates—Allocations of normal butyl acetate were as follows:—Group E as defined in direction 2 to M-300, 367,140 pounds (100 percent); group F, 519,065 pounds (100 percent); group G, 297,076 pounds (100 percent); group H, 230,352 pounds (100 percent); group I, 233,478 pounds (100 percent); group J, 3,039,729 pounds (100 percent); group K, 559,972 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous nonprotective-coating uses, 54,256 pounds (100 percent). Increased availability of butyl alcohol this month made possible a more liberal allocation policy for butyl acetate. Due to the critical supply situation of secondary butyl acetate no civilian protective coating enduses were allowed.

Butyl Alcohols—Normal butyl alcohol was allocated as follows:—Hydraulic brake fluids, 100 percent of requests; butyl derivatives, 39,025 pounds (100 percent); photographic and reproduction products, 61,721 pounds (100 percent); dyes and penetrants,

—*Continued on page 7*

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

There is a motive behind the "madness" of WPB in the wholesale dumping overboard of control orders that have been regulating the distribution of hard goods, chemicals, and other scarce raw materials throughout the war. It is this:—The board doesn't relish the reconversion job and is trying to get out from under just as quick as it can.

It is difficult to pin the responsibility for the quick action that has been taken since the Jap surrender announcement in lifting the controls from industry on any one person. The orders to the bureau and branch heads to clear the decks naturally came from the topside, but what makes it so confusing is that the policy now being applied is far from what anyone expected.

It was only a month or so ago that the topside was issuing statements about how WPB was going to play a most important role in reconversion. It was going to lift controls as quickly as possible, but at the same time this would be done gradually, particularly in the case of chemicals, to make sure that everyone entitled to a portion of the supply got a fair share and that the most essential civilian needs were taken care of first. But, the policy that has been applied is that, if there is any question of doubt whether a particular control should be lifted, that doubt shall be resolved in favor of lifting.

Chemical Controllers Upset

WPB instructions to the Chemicals Bureau to lift all possibly revocable controls over chemicals caught the agency rather flatfooted. Officials had been expecting that the lifting of many controls would be ordered, but not nearly so quickly or in such wholesale lots as was demanded by the WPB topside.

Like all other government departments, the Chemicals Bureau closed down tight for the two-day celebration of the Japanese surrender and for the next four days it was probably the busiest agency in the government. It was next to impossible to reach any official by phone. They were either in conference with other WPB officials on policy or in conference somewhere else thumbing through control orders, discarding those considered unnecessary, and laying aside for further consideration those about which some important questions could be raised.

Right now the bureau's offices look as though the war might have ended six months ago instead of ten days ago. There are almost as many vacant desks as there are workers. As many as possible are taking whatever leave they have coming to them before the axe falls, and the biggest job most of those who show up have to do is trying to find something to do.

The general expectation around the bureau is that it will cease to exist as a bureau by the end of September. What few chemicals are still under control at that time can be handled from a phone booth.

Technical Literary Relief

One of the overlooked but highly important needs of the liberated areas of Europe, that is now being brought to the attention of UNRRA, is the demand for technical literature. The scientists and technicians in those areas want to get caught up on what has happened in the way of advances in technology since the start of the war, and even before United States entrance into the war, since some of the areas have been under a cultural blackout for six years.

Cables already have been received at UNRRA Washington headquarters from Poland for this type of information, and similar requests are expected from all the other liberated countries where war completely severed cultural communications. Poland is asking chiefly for literature in the field of plant production, including genetics, plant physiology, and mycology, but engineering and electrical literature is also crucially needed to speed up the country's industry rehabilitation and rebuild its completely disrupted transport system.

Agricultural Research

The Agricultural Research Administration has another set of its research achievement sheets off the presses to tell in nontechnical style the results of research having beneficial applications to agriculture, manufacturing, industry and public welfare. Titles and serial numbers of the sheets are:—40(P) Controlling Apple Scald with Oiled Wraps; 41(P) Protecting Peaches from Brown Rot and Scab with Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur Spray; 42(A) Effective Drug Treatment for Hookworms, and 43(A) Catalog of Animal Parisites of he world.

Copies are available on application to the Coordinator of Research Publications of the Department of Agriculture.

Food Surplus Idea

Wartime experience, says Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, has given an answer to a question that used to be troublesome—What would happen to farm surpluses if people in need could buy all the food they wanted. The kind of employment and purchasing power we have had during the war, he points out, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that our peacetime surplus was not a problem of the too-well-filled stomach. It was a problem of the too-empty purse.

The end of the war is inevitably going to change the consumption picture for most farm products, and the whole question of price protection for farmers deserves earnest consideration. He compares it with the protection at present assured to many manufacturers by pointing that a farm plant, unlike a factory production line, can't be shut down on VJ-Day. When a factory, which cost the taxpayers millions of dollars, is closed, it is written off as part of the cost of war. The same consideration should be given to food, says the secretary; the farmers should not be asked to shoulder the financial loss alone.

Employee Suggestions

Wise employers will not discard the wartime development of employee suggestion systems in their shops if they want to seek costs of operations of the plants continue to be reduced, efficiency increased, and employee relations improved.

Surveys made by the Department of Commerce have found that introduction of these systems have proved so beneficial to both employee and employer that it has put out a booklet telling how these suggestion systems can also be helpful in small factories or distributive or service businesses.

It's natural to expect that, when an employee spends hours performing one or a few functions, he is often better informed concerning the details of the work than is the supervisor, and the worker's suggestions for improvement of the work should be solicited.

N.A.M. Creates Council For Reconversion Job

The National Association of Manufacturers has established a reconversion council for the handling of problems connected with contract terminations, surplus disposals, price-controls, and other matters in the area of business transition from war to peace. In the opinion of Ira Moslin, NAM president, the key question is:—"How far and how fast will government let us go."

The reconversion council is headed by Robert R. Wason, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. Its vice-chairman is E. M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation.

Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Richmond, Va., has purchased 22 acres of land from the Union Stockyard Company, Baltimore, as a site for a $1,500,000 feed plant.

C.S.C. ROSSVILLE Family Album

FOR the greater part of a century, the name Rossville has been the hallmark of fine alcohol. The traditions on which the Rossville reputation was so firmly established have been carefully fostered and strengthened through the years that Rossville has been identified with Commercial Solvents.

LONG recognized as the highest achievement of the distiller's art, C.S.C. *ROSSVILLE HEXAGON COLOGNE SPIRITS have been specified for generations in the finest cosmetics . . . as well as in other products where only the highest quality alcohol can be used.

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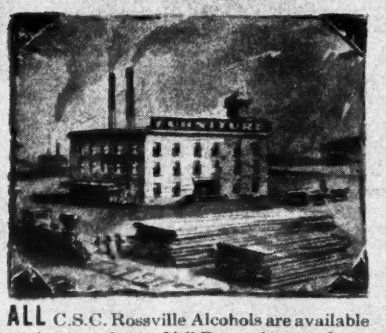

ALL C.S.C. Rossville Alcohols are available in pure form (U.S.P.) or in any denatured formula . . . and also in anhydrous form, made by a patented process using neutral salts only. These improved anhydrous alcohols are evidence of the continuing devotion to the Rossville tradition of making only the finest.

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Amyl Orthophenylenephosphate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Anti-skinning agent (U.S. 2228667 and 2228668) in coating compositions containing vegetable drying oils.

Betahydroxymethylamide of Mixed Coconut-Oil Fatty Acids

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541682) in making, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes and sulphonating, emulsifying agents of low melting point, water-soluble detergents, wetting and foaming agents resistant to acids and alkalies, and insensitive to calcium and magnesium

Diparabutylbenzyl Orthoxenylphosphite

Chemical — Starting point (U.S. 2250049) in making the thiophosphate by condensing with sulphur.

6-Nitro-2-amino-4-cyclohexylphenol

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2128195) as insecticide.

2:2:11:11-Tetramethyl-3:10-diazododecane-1:12-dicarboxylonitrile

Cellulose Products — Agent (U.S. 2228271) for anchoring moistureproofing lacquers to cellophane.

Dye—Fixative (U.S. 2228271) for direct dyes.

Paper—Waterproofing agent (U.S. 2228271) for paper.

Petroleum—Corrosion inhibitor (U.S. 2228271) in lubricating oils.

Sludge inhibitor (U.S. 2228271) in lubricating oils.

Resins — Resinous material (U.S. 2228271) for making various products.

Textile—Fixative (U.S. 2228271) in direct dyeing.

Improver (U.S. 2228271) of dyeing properties of cellulose acetate.

Tin-2:2'-Dihydroxy-3:5:3':5'-tetrabutyl(amyl)phenyl Sulphide

Lubricant—Inhibitor (U.S. 2249626) of corrosive and sludging effects by paraffinoid lubricating oils.

American IG Bonds To Be Redeemed

The board of directors of the General Aniline & Film Corporation August 20 authorized the redemption November 1 of all the outstanding $10,000,000 principal amount of American I. G. Chemical Corporation guaranteed 5½ percent convertible debentures, due May 1, 1949, at 100 percent plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

The directors also declared a dividend of $1 per share on the common A stock and 10 cents per share on the common B stock, payable September 24 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 30. Any stockholder who will signify in writing to the treasurer of the corporation not later than September 18 his election to take, in lieu of the cash dividend to which he will be entitled, stock of Internationale Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Unternehmungen A. G. (I. G. Chemie), Basle, Switzerland, will be paid in lieu of $1 on each share of common A stock 1/90th share of the fully paid common stock of I. G. Chemie and in lieu of 10 cents on each share of common B stock 1/90th share of the fully paid common stock of I. G. Chemie.

Dresser Aces Again

Lake Okoboji, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1945 (Special to *OPD*).—Charles H. Dresser, of the Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, made his second hole-in-one while golfing at the Brooks Country Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dresser, who is vacationing here, made his qualifying ace for the Hole-in-One Fraternity in Oklahoma City in 1934.

Chemical Allocations—August

—Continued from page 5

26,800 pounds (100 percent); cleaners and removers, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 39,846 pounds (100 percent); the following protective coatings enduses to the groups indicated:—Group E, 180,012 pounds (100 percent); group F, 167,468 pounds (100 percent); group G, 123,167 pounds (100 percent); group H, 47,468 pounds (100 percent); group I, 88,043 pounds (100 percent); group J, 1,160,101 pounds (100 percent); group K, 194,966 pounds (100 percent). Additional butyl alcohol was available, due to reduction of inventories of butyl derivatives for military purposes. Due to the critical supply situation with respect to secondary butyl alcohol, no civilian protective coating enduses were allowed in August. Requests for tertiary butyl alcohol were allowed in full.

Caffeine—Caffeine was allocated in full for medicinal use; requests granted in part for beverage use, partly from domestic production, and partly from stocks of imported material.

Calcium Carbide—All requests were granted in full.

Calcium Hypochlorite, high test—Due to production losses the initial allocation for August was extremely tight. All legitimate direct military requests were allocated in full as was potable water and sewage for domestic use. Sugar refining received 60 percent of the amount requested; swimming pools, dairy, and food plant sanitation and industrial water treatment received about 75 percent of the amount requested. A few essential, miscellaneous industrial uses received the full amount requested. No material was allocated for any type of laundry use, hospital sanitation, public eating place sanitation, or export.

Carbon Black—Requests for rubber grades for approved enduses were met in full with the indicated exceptions. Philback was denied in general for heels and soles (codes 36, 37, 66 and 67), although releases were made for taps and heels manufactured by the extrusion process. S.R.F. was also denied in codes 36, 37, 66 and 67, but due to a small production of unpelletized S.R.F. in excess of demand, release of unpelletized S.R.F. is available for these uses.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Allocations met program requirements in full. The following civilian enduses were granted: Fire extinguisher, 1,388,835 pounds (99 percent of requests); civilian degreasing, 1,390,436 pounds (98 percent); rubber, 120,870 pounds (100 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 276,366 pounds (99 percent); grain fumigation, 358,460 pounds (100 percent); industrial miscellaneous, 1,762,457 pounds (99 percent); freon, 7,400,000 pounds (100 percent); dry cleaning, 1,010,800 pounds (69 percent). Requests for cleaning and spotting fluid were denied. Interim allocations made under the provisions of paragraph (f) of M-300, to producers totaled 3,800,000 pounds.

Casein—Third quarter allocation was reported in July.

Cellulose Ester Flake—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with limitation order L-233. General civilian allocation under paragraph (f) was made using production capacity as a basis. Some cellulose acetate-butyrate flake and cellulose acetate-propionate flake will reach uses indirectly subject to provisions of order L-233. General allocations of cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate-butyrate flakes were made under paragraph (f) on the basis of production capacity.

Cellulose Ester Sheets and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate sheeting was allocated as follows: Industrial safety guards, 1,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); industrial safety goggles, 6,000 pounds (85 percent); miscellaneous, 1,000 pounds (20 percent). A quantity of reject, endcuts, butt rolls, and scrap material was allowed for enduses with essentiality below the pattern for first grade material. Allocations under paragraph (f) were made without consideration of supplier's ability to obtain suitable raw materials. The present scarcity of substitute plasticizers may prevent the manufacture of any material for this classification. A considerable amount, included under paragraph (f), was designated specifically for protective envelopes for war plants only, and for identification badges and holders, map and chart preparation and index filing equipment for war plants and government agencies only. Civilian requests for cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding powders were allowed in full under paragraph (f).

Charcoal—Estimated production for August was slightly lower than July, the decrease being due principally to a plant breakdown which resulted in the loss of three weeks' production of charcoal briquets and granular charcoal. This breakdown made it impossible to supply more than half of the tonnage of briquets orders by the Connecticut tobacco growers for tobacco curing. Consequently, a supply of lump kiln charcoal is being held in reserve as a substitute for briquets, if and when needed. Lump charcoal was also substituted for industrial uses wherever possible, to supplement the supply of briquets. Difficulty was also experienced in supplying the increased demands for briquets for railroad dining cars due to the heavy troop movement. There was no hardwood charcoal available for civilian use.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—All military and civilian requests for August were met in full.

Chlorate Chemicals—Third quarter allocations were reported in July.

Chlorinated Paraffin—Removed from allocation control July 19, 1945.

Chlorine—Third quarter allocations were reported in July.

Chrome Chemicals—Tanning: Sufficient material was allotted to keep industry at a rate sufficient to meet military and civilian leather programs. Careful adjustments of individual inventories were made. Pigments: Allotments were consistent with requirements of order M-370. Metal Treating and Plating: Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture, ammunition and other military uses were supplied. Less than 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allotted for civilian uses, which were largely functional hard chrome plating needs. Textiles: Allocations were sufficient to meet military and essential civilian requirements. Chemical Manufacture: Requirements for chemicals for military uses were met in full. Requirements for chemicals for civilian purposes were granted varying percentages depending on importance of end product. Corrosion Prevention: Essential requirements were met in full. Sodium or potassium bichromate were substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible. Idle Solutions of Chromic Acid: In accordance with policies set forth in a previous press release about a dozen idle solutions of chromic acid, which can no longer be used in war production, were freed for use in unrestricted chromium plating.

Chrome Pigments—Allocations of bichromates for quota class A pigments were increased to 80 percent of manufacturers' quota requirements. No chromium oxides or zinc chromates were, however, released for civilian use.

Cinchona Alkaloids—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply based on present program was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Totaquine: Requests were granted 100 percent for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use. Quinine and salts: Requests for antimalarial use in ampul medication were allowed in full. Cinchonine: Small amounts were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagent in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid—Third quarter allocations were reported in July.

Coaltar—Permission was granted for use of crude coaltar (under order M-297) as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available, where relief is required for disposition of tar, and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals—Copper Sulphate: Allocations for the third quarter of 1945 were as follows:—Agriculture, 100 percent of requests; catalyst, 83 percent; dyes and pigments, 88 percent; electroplating, 100 percent; mining ore flotation, 99 percent; water purification, 96 percent; wire drawing, 95 percent; lumber preservative, 100 percent; carbonate, 93 percent, and other uses, 95 percent.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—Civilian requests were granted under paragraph (f) with two exceptions. Rubber requests were specifically allocated where there was sufficient availability in the grade requested. This allocation averaged 44 percent of the requests. The balance of requests were granted under paragraph (f). Requests for protective coatings for uses covered by group E were approved on the basis of varying percentages depending on availability of specific grades. Other coating requests were marked for distribution under paragraph (f). A total of 748,000 pounds was set aside for paragraph (f) distribution. This was limited to certain grades where production was sufficiently in excess of military demands.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Orthocresol (domestic) was allocated for plastics and denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture, with the exception of small quantities allowed for hardship cases. Domestic meta-para-cresol and cresylic acid were allocated for tricresyl phosphate, ore flotation, plastics, medicinals, and preservatives, and were denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants, and all other civilian uses. Imported metaparacresol and cresylic acid were allocated for plastics, tricresyl phosphate, car-

—Continued on page 37

Allocations, Limitations Other Controls Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

According to the popular clamor for a free rein for reconversion procedure, the War Production Board announced, August 20, the dropping of 210 individual controls over industry. J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, referred to these moves as designed to make it easy for industry to help itself and to solve its problems without governmental assistance.

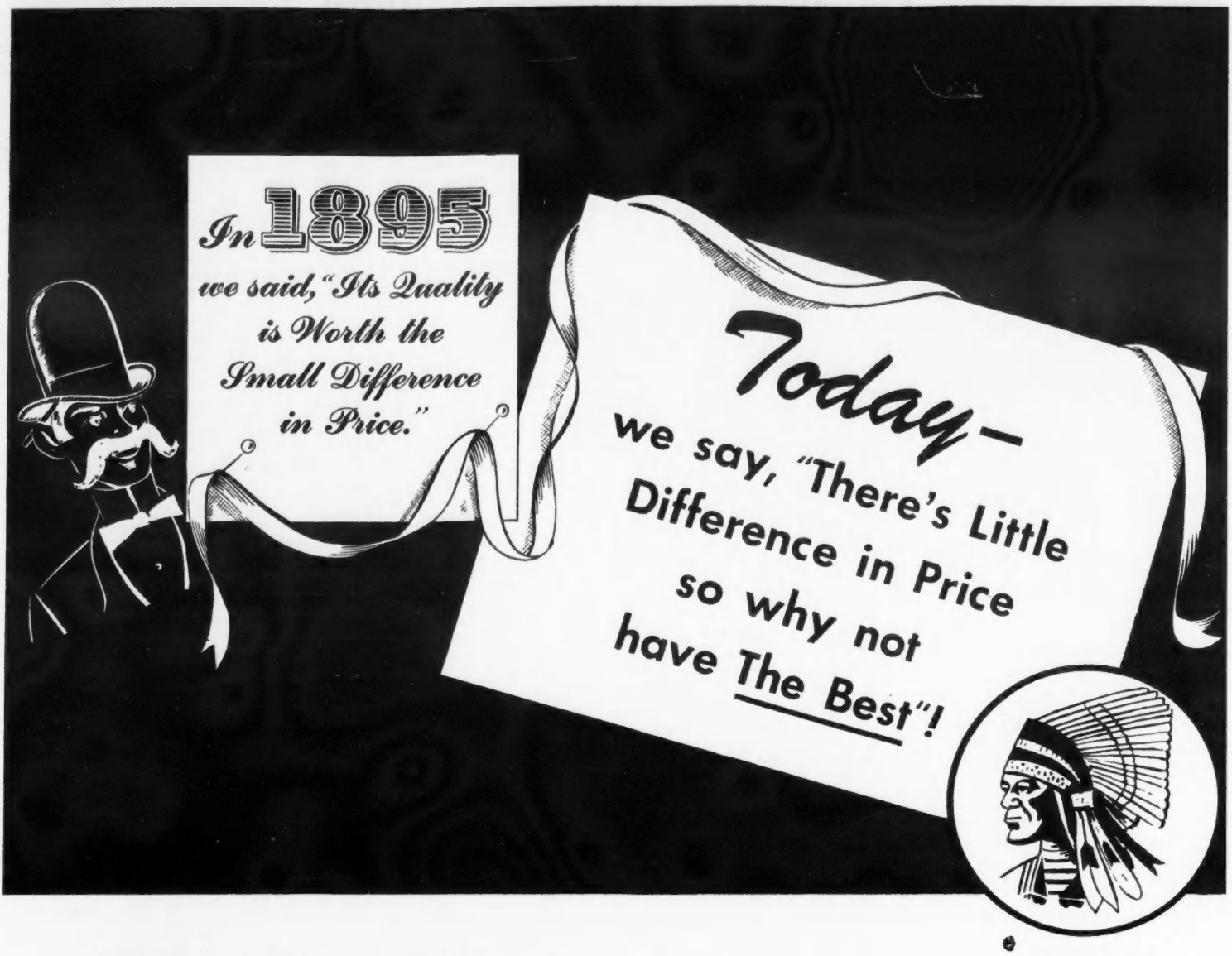
Later in the week, WPB lifted still a few more controls, and several restrictive orders of other war agencies were revoked.

In direction 3 to the general order M-300 and an amendment to M-340, August 22, the WPB Chemicals Bureau relaxed controls and freed materials already allocated or obtained by certification for specific military or essential uses, but no longer required. Controls have been lifted from those materials controlled by M-340 where the materials have been acquired for military purposes canceled since the acquisition of the material. In cases where the materials allocated by WPB under M-300 would otherwise lie idle because the consumer has canceled or has failed to place an order for this material, restrictions on the use of the material have been lifted, and the material will be available to the supplier as though it were released under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Materials affected by these various revocations and other actions on control orders are listed below, with the symbol of the applicable order and the date on which the revocation is effective:—

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and acetaldehyde (M-300-26), August 31.
Acetone and diacetone (M-300-102), August 31.
Acetylene black (M-300-28), August 31.
Acrylic monomer and acrylic resin (M-300-17), August 31.
Adipic acid (M-300-55), August 31.
Aliphatic alcohols, higher (M-300-33), August 31.
Alkanolamines (M-300-83), August 31.
Alkylamines (M-300-27), August 31.
Ammonia, synthetic (M-300-79), September 30.
Ammonium chloride, white (M-300-116), August 31.
Ammonium silicofluoride (M-300-29), August 31.
Anilin (M-300-42), August 31.
Amyl alcohol (M-340), September 30.
Aromatic solvents (M-150), August 31.
Asbestos (M-79), August 20.
Barium chemicals (M-300-31), August 31.
Benzaldehyde (M-300-7), August 31.
Benzene (M-300-22), August 31.
Benzyl benzoate and benzyl chloride (M-300-105), August 31.
Bismuth (M-276), August 20.
Bismuth chemicals (M-300-88), August 31.
Butyl acetate (M-300-65), August 31.
Butyl alcohol (M-300-66), August 31.
Cadmium (M-65), August 20.
Calcium carbonate, precipitated, ultrafine (M-340), September 30.
Calcium carbide (M-300-112), August 31.
Calcium hypochloride, high-test (M-300-93), August 31.
Camphor, synthetic (M-340), September 30.
Carbon black (M-300-32), September 30.
Carbon tetrachloride (M-300-78), August 31.
Casein (M-300-113), August 31.
Cellophane (L-20), August 31.
Cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate-butyrate molding powder (M-300-52), August 31.
Cellulose ester flake (M-300-50), August 31.
Cellulose ester sheets, rods, and tubes (M-300-51), August 31.
Charcoal (M-289), August 31.
Chemical cotton pulp (M-157), August 31.
Chemicals, miscellaneous (M-340), September 30.
Chlorate chemicals (M-300-97), August 31.
Chlorine (M-19), August 31.
Chrome chemicals, primary (M-300-62), September 30.
Chrome pigments (M-370), August 31.
Chromium (M-21-7), August 22.
Citric acid (M-300-6), August 31.
Coaltar (M-297), August 31.
Container board (M-290), August 20.
Containers, wooden shipping (L-232), August 20.
Copper (M-9), August 20.
Copper chemicals (M-300-47), August 31.
Cotton linters and hull fiber (M-12), August 20.
Coumarone-indene resin (M-300-110), August 31.
DDT (M-300-25), August 31.
Detergents, synthetic organic (M-300-44), September 30.
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane (M-300-115), August 31.
Dipentene (M-340), September 30.

—Continued on page 36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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 24, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08⅛
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abletic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse...ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse...ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broenera, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms..lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.,, c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[3,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11⅛
Fumaric, tech.,[6] bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - — tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hyarochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - — tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys..... lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[6] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - — anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .09½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls. dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.66
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .84
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .89
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 1.97 - 2.05
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.92 - 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl,[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD23 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl[6], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works. gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 18.63½-18.68½
tanks .....gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works. lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib, dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .79 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .06 - .06¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .06¼- .06½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .06¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... ..100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4,6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 108-lb. dms.....lb. .97 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms.....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point...ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6], bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-47%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[3] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10¾- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, futures, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide...bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo. 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana, mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process ferm, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[3,5] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Bengocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. 15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Benzoyl peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.ma., f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.49
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.55
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06¼- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[1] channel, compressed, beads,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[6] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[3] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 2.90 - —

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Bromine	Lactic Acid	Sodium Citrate
Citric Acid Replacement	Magnesium Carbonate	Tannic Acid

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Blue, copper, green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75

Bluestag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[8] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.80 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¼- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .06 - —

Brown, umber, Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .95
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .67
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[4] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1846- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.98
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd..lb. .90 - —
lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.96 - 3.05
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.06
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07¼- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate,[4] precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Calcium sulphocarbolate, bbls.lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75

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Century-old name in milk
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This means you now have available milk chemicals outstanding in dependable chemical performance—products of the world's largest dairy—and backed by a rare wealth of experience. With SHEFFIELD *Milk Chemicals you profit by three substantial advantages: lower cost . . . highest efficiency . . . broader service.*

"New Process" Casein*★—superior grade industrial casein unusually high in quality and uniformity. Available in 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y., Boonville, N. Y., or Vergennes, Vt., as inventory permits shipment. (Gross for Net.)

"High pH" Casein*★—specially processed casein less acid than "New Process" Casein. Excellent for emulsions and dispersions. Particularly recommended as a protein emulsifier in the production of synthetic rubber and in the emulsifying of synthetic latex. In 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. (Gross for Net.)

"High Nitrogen" Casein*★—a specially prepared casein particularly free from non-protein impurities. In 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. (Gross for Net.)

"De Vitaminized" Casein*★—an edible protein of high nutritional value and balance, minimum vitamin content. In 75-lb. multi-wall bags. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

Milk Sugar (Lactose)—U.S.P. and edible grades. Highest quality products in their respective grades. In 200-lb. wooden barrels. F.o.b. Hobart, N. Y.

Calcium Lactate—U.S.P. edible calcium in a form particularly desirable for its assimilability. In 200-lb. fibre drums. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

Sodium Lactate—50% refined—edible, water-white product highly hygroscopic, with physical properties of glycerine. In 55-gallon barrels. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. ***50% technical***—non-edible, pale brown product, valuable wherever edibility and water-white qualities of 50% refined sodium lactate are not required. In returnable 55-gallon drums. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y.

"N-Z-Amine"*★—Tryptic digest of casein. Contains, in form of *amino acids*, with a portion of the respective peptides, etc., all those in the original protein—including those now believed to be essential to human nutrition. Also valuable as a bulk peptone in the production of micro-biologicals. In 100 and 300 lb. fibre drums. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

"N-Z-Case"*★—A bacteriological laboratory peptone of high quality made from a tryptic digestion of casein. Relatively high in tryptophane content. "N-Z-Case" is noted in the Methods used by the Food and Drug Administration for the *assay of penicillin*. "N-Z-Case" conforms to the specification for "Pancreatic Digest of Casein" indicated in the National Institute of Health circular titled "*Culture Media for the Sterility Test*." Sold only in 1-lb. bottles. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

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DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	2.60 - 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures	lb.	.85 - .88
Canadian, futures, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .82
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs.	lb.	.72 - .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs.	lb.	.71½- .72
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.50 - 1.85
medium, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.78 - .80
green, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.42 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.	lb.	.24 - —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.24¼- —
less than 20, same basis.		
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis.	lb.	.25½- —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.25¾- —
less than 20 bags	lb.	.26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.22½- .24½
Cassia,[1,7]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .24¾
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, medium, 50-lb. ctns., 1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.38 - .45
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works,	ton.	31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works	ton.	44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works	ton.	23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points	ton.	20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13⅛*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13⅛*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13⅛*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures.	lb.	.5202- —
OO, bls., futures.	lb.	.5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.	lb.	.5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.		.5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.	lb.	.5145- —
2, bls., futures.	lb.	.5058- —
3, bls., futures.	lb.	.4958- —
4, bls., futures.	lb.	.4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars.	lb.	.95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16¼
futures, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16¼
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17½- .18
futures, bls.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.50 - .55
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 - —

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TRIACETIN 87-99%

ZINC AND MAGNESIUM STEARATE
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
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Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .33¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.88 - —
feed grade, 28% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Co, 50-gal.
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
blue, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .90 - .95
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Copper acetate, sprics, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate,[6] 6%-9% Cu., 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate,[4] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.56
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.....
100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, Ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Indian, bgs.....lb No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43° bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[3] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1650
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[1,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55- and 110-gal. dms..lb. .19 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.82½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lo. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.35 - —
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .35 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2680- .2909
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2880- .3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2130- .2359
l.c.l., works .....lb. .2180- .2409
tanks, works .....lb. .2030- .2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .48 - .51
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - .52½
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allo., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,4] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .46 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.67.50 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.85 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Mehhylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .46 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .43 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .33 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.03 - 1.09
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots., cs..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[3] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l. frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .88 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .25 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .12 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .36 - .32

samples of efficient, low-cost plasticizer yours for the asking

ortho-nitrobiphenyl available for immediate shipment without priority

Experimentation alone will tell you if Monsanto Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl is suited to your needs. That's why we suggest that you send for samples today. If your laboratory tests convince you that it is the plasticizer you have been searching for, you will, no doubt, wish to order in quantity. Shipment will be made at once... and without priority.

Monsanto's Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl is available in two grades. They are equally effective, but Technical Grade A should be used where color is important in the finished product. Carlot prices f.o.b. St. Louis are: Technical Grade A, 10c a pound; Technical Grade B, 6c a pound.

As a plasticizer, ortho-nitrobiphenyl can be used alone or with other plasticizers. It is applicable to the entire range of synthetic resins from the cellulose esters and ethers through the vinyls and vinyl copolymers. It is compatible with alkyds and some synthetic rubbers.

For technical information and samples fill in the coupon, contact the nearest Monsanto office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
(From Typical Analyses)

FORMULA	NO_2
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	199.20
MELTING POINT	Approx. 35°C. (Supercools Readily)
BOILING POINT AT 10 MM.	Approx. 172°C.
BOILING POINT AT 760 MM.	Approx. 330°C.
REFRACTIVE INDEX AT 25°C.*	Approx. 1.613
SPECIFIC GRAVITY AT 40°/15.5°C.	Approx. 1.189
VISCOSITY AT 25°C.*	38 Centipoises
VISCOSITY AT 45°C.	12 Centipoises
WEIGHT/GALLON	Approx. 9.9 Lbs.
FLASH POINT	143°C. (289.5°F.)
FIRE POINT	179°C. (354.5°F.)

*Obtained on supercooled material.

SOLUBILITY: Practically insoluble in water (either hot or cold). Readily soluble in—

Benzene	Ethyl Acetate	Mineral Spirits
Ethyl Alcohol	Amyl Acetate	Pine Oil
Methyl Alcohol	Ortho-Dichloro-benzene	Turpentine
Ether		Linseed Oil
Acetone	Carbon Tetrachloride	Soya Bean Oil
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Perchlorethylene	Corn Oil
	Glacial Acetic Acid	

COLOR AND APPEARANCE—Grade A: Light greenish yellow crystalline solid or oily liquid.

Grade B: Light to dark reddish brown crystalline solid or oily liquid.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Dept. O(P)30, Organic Chemicals Division,
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send, without cost or obligation, samples of ortho-nitrobiphenyl, technical, as indicated: ☐ Grade A; ☐ Grade B.

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Company _____

Street _____

City _____ *Zone* _____ *State* _____

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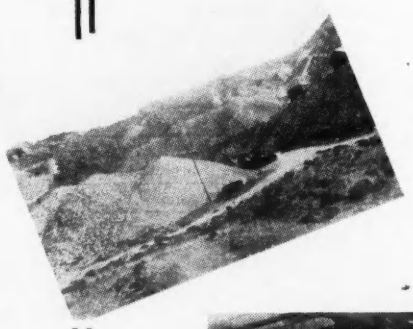
Dependable

TALCS . . .

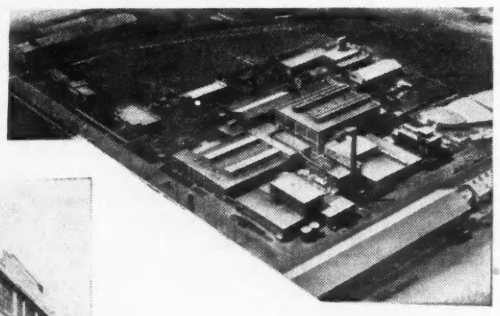
CHEMICALS . . .

GUMS & WAXES

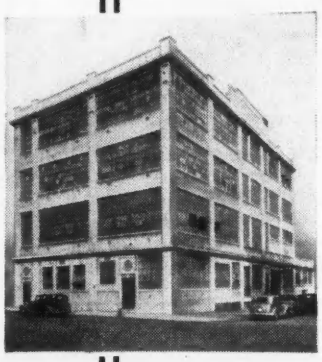
Our branches in strategic cities listed below our signature . . . and ISCO representatives in other principal cities are always ready to serve you.



California Talc Mine, source of our excellent American Talcs



Many heavy chemicals are produced in the ISCO plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Gums, waxes and several groups of chemicals are milled, refined or produced in our Jersey City plant

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

117 LIBERTY STREET • NEW YORK 6

BOSTON 10 • CHICAGO 10 • CINCINNATI 2

CLEVELAND 15 • GLOVERSVILLE • PHILADELPHIA 8

Ethyl iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0391- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorethane)
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.18.50 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs. lb. .62 - .64
French, black, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾

Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .16 - .16¼
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2a millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
tanks.....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks.....lb. .16¾- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks.....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks.....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
tanks.....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
oz.20.75 -21.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.18.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .06¾- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11 - .11¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55⅝- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16⅝- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅝- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09⅝- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅛- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05⅝- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .13½- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .05⅝- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —

Gum, copal, Manila, Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅝- —
lb. .08⅝- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅞- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l...lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅝- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] ns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.....lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —

Gum, kauri, No. 1 extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis...lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65⅝- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] casks.....lb. .97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.,, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - -
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 -

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.18.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
for

TARTARIC ACID — LACTIC ACID
BENZOATE OF SODA — PHOSPHORIC ACID
ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN) — PICOLINE
KELP (POWDERED OR GRAN) — SAPONIN

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990

Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitrocellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms. extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Methyl, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[8] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .06½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .36 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .55 - .60
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .46 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks...gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .066 - .0769
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07975
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[3,7] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1442- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .23½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, paste, cns., c.l.lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .31½- .35½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22¼- —
Metal,[10] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate,[8] 24%-30% Pb., dms..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10⅜- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.5% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0760
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11⅛- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11⅝- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc ..lb. .08⅝- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .13¼- .15¾
dealers, kgs.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l. ..lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .60
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

Technical Grade LANOLIN

ACP LANOLIN Technical Grade, because of its superior qualities, is in heavy demand for Rustproofing Materials, Cutting Oils, Drawing Compounds, Lubricants and many other commercial purposes.

ACP LANOLIN is a wool grease refined by a unique process, developed by ACP chemists, which does not use either acids or solvents whereby most of the natural and desirable characteristics of the crude wool grease are retained. This feature is especially valuable in USP Hydrous and Anhydrous Lanolin grades which are primarily used in the pharmaceutical field and extensively in normal times, in cosmetics.

ACP LANOLIN has other outstanding advantages: it sustains a smooth consistency, is light in color, possesses a mild odor and always maintains a high melting point.

Our facilities permit large-quantity production promptly, for example, we recently received an order for four carloads of high-grade USP LANOLIN which was produced and shipped within 30 days.

Skilled Technicians and our Research Laboratories will be glad to assist you in furthering the use of LANOLIN in new developments or suggesting its proper application to your present products.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
AMBLER ACP PENNA.

Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.3
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Sciote, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N.Y.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	9.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Sciote, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[4] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 -	8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points.	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points.	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40	1.44
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 -	1.44
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
jars	lb.	5.05 -	—
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0619-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -	38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
Logwood, solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.39½-	.44½

Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin.	lb.	12.75 -	13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs., c.l, Zone 1.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¼-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.21

Magnesia, hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.45 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.43 -	.85
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.42 -	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines. Calif.	ton.	58.75 -	—
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, futures, bls.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works,	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	74.75	-79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	73.00 -	—

Manganese, glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 -	—
jars	lb.	5.55 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Naphthenate,[8] 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 -	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10¾
precip., dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.15¼
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	No stocks	
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 -	.05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	68.50 -	—
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	67.50 -	—
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 -	.40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 -	—
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.15¼
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.29
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10 -	—
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	12.00 -	—
racemic, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10

WITCO CARBON BLACKS
A complete line with a wide range of intensities. WITCO REGULAR—excellent color at low cost. WITCO No. 100, HITONE and STANDARD—for intermediate lacquer and enamel purposes. WITCO SUPER—a high intensity black. WITCO EXTRA SUPER and WITCOLAC—meet highest specifications for premier lacquer blacks.
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[Formerly Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.]

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Boston • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland • Akron • London

Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails..lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails..lb. 1.88 - 1.90

Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms..lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd..lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms..lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).

Mercury and chalk,[2] dms..lb. 1.68 - 1.70

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10½- —

Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg. 3.00 - —

Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Metaphenylenediamine, kgs..lb. .65 - —

Metatoluylenediamine, kgs..lb. .70 - —

Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis..gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld..gal. .43 - —

Methanol, synth., dms., l.c.l., zone 3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A..gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld..gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld..gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l. dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd..lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd..lb. .1875- —

Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss..lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss..lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss..lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss..lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss..lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt alld..lb. .30½- —

Methyl, acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb. N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2..gal. .52 - —
Zone 3..gal. .53½- —
Zone 4..gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .54¼- —
Zone 2..gal. .57 - —
Zone 3..gal. .58 - —
Zone 4..gal. .59½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., tanks, Zone 1..gal. .42 - —
Zone 2..gal. .44½- —
Zone 3..gal. .45½- —
Zone 4..gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns..lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns..lb. .75 - .80
cyls. ..lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms..lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l..lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs..lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs..lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs..lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .16 - .28
solvent, dms., works..lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .00 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works..ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B..lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B..lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls..lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls..lb. .30 - .34½

Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .26¾- .27½

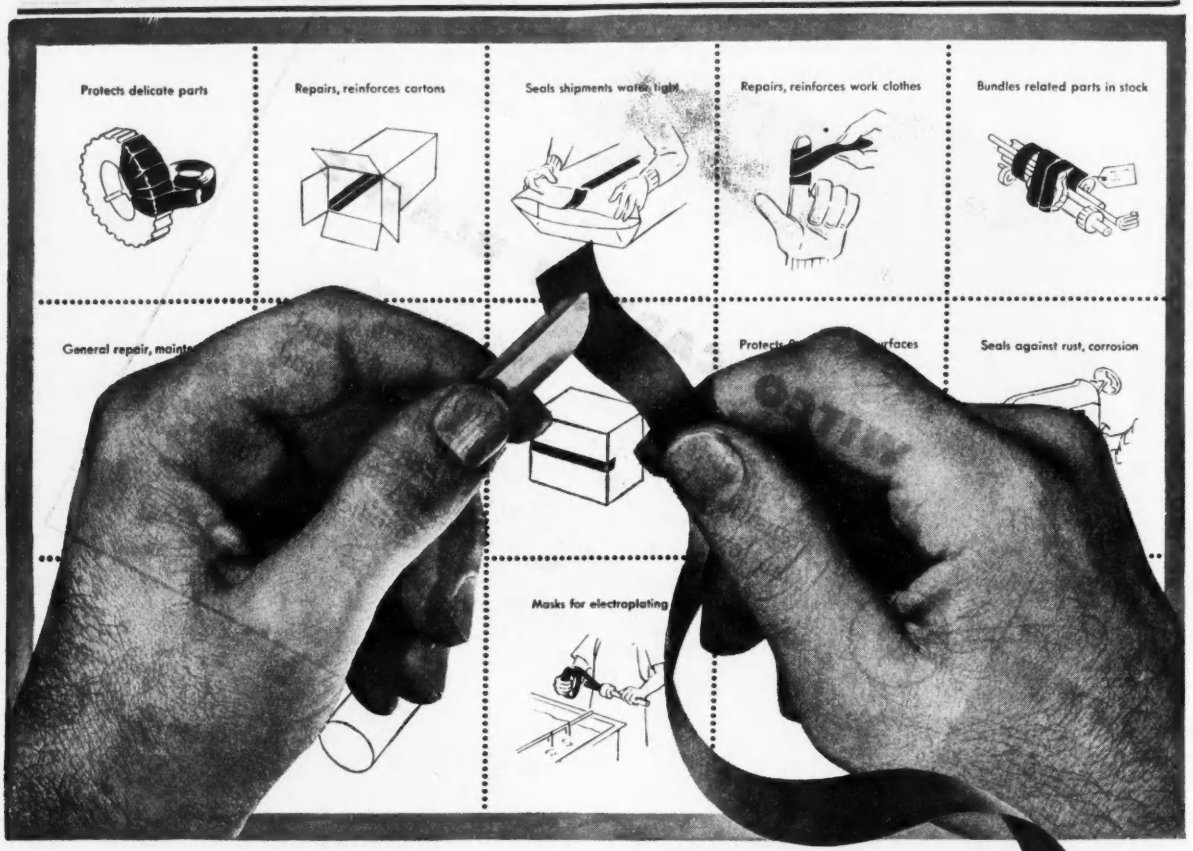
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2..gal. .18½- —
Area 3..ton.26.00 - —
Area 4..ton.29.00 - —
Area 5..ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —



Save those edges!

and make your tools *last longer*

Here's a tip for the man in the tool crib. Before placing newly-sharpened, edged tools in the bins, cover the cutting edges with a strip of MYSTIK Self-Stik CLOTH TAPE. It just takes a second and it guards against nicks, burrs, dulling.

In fact, even tools waiting to be sharpened should be protected with MYSTIK to prevent damage. This simple precaution saves many hours of grinding time, greatly prolongs the life of every unit.

This is just one of thousands of useful jobs that MYSTIK TAPE can perform in your plant. Wherever there are holding, protecting, masking, sealing or repairing jobs, a roll of powerful MYSTIK TAPE will do them faster — easier — neater — more economically.

MYSTIK is tough, waterproof, fungicide-treated cloth tape. With its powerful "self-stik" adhesive, it goes on instantly, holds tight, zips off clean.

A generous sample of MYSTIK TAPE is yours for the asking. Get it from your distributor or write for free offer below *now*. See for yourself how MYSTIK saves time, labor and money *in every* department of your plant.

***FREE**—A generous trial roll of MYSTIK Self-Stik CLOTH TAPE and literature full of production-wise ideas. Write—Mystik Adhesive Products, 2639 N. Kildare, Chicago 39.*

MYSTIK Self-Stik ADHESIVE PRODUCTS

Self-Stik Cloth and Paper Tapes, Protective and Masking Materials, Waterproof Packaging Papers, Advertising Signs and Displays, Self-Stik Stencils

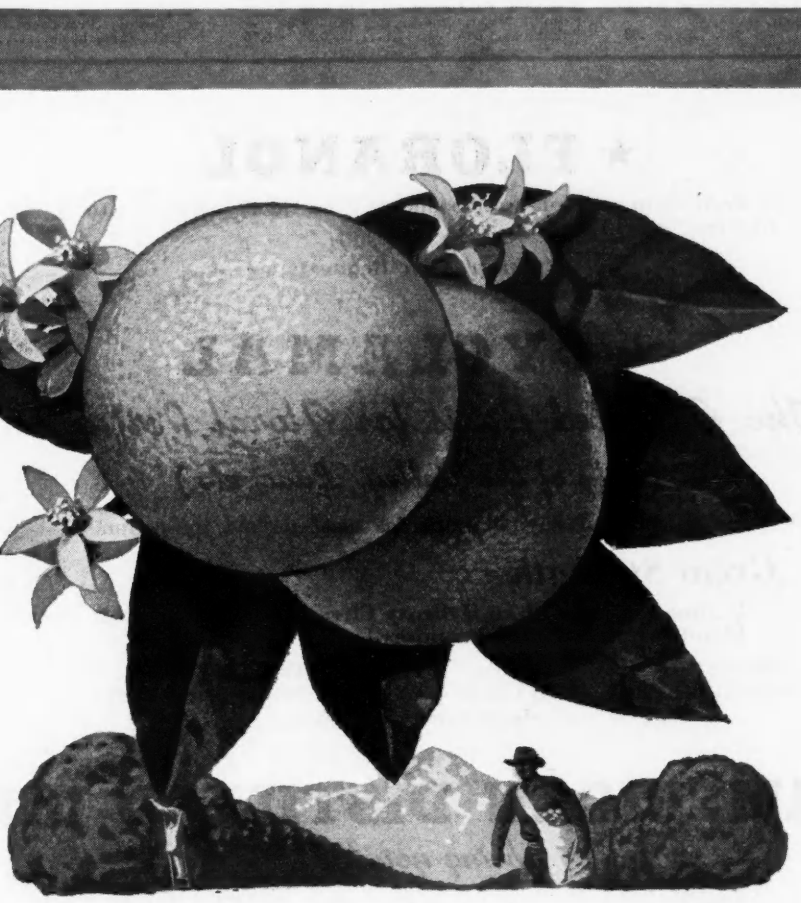
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[5] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. ..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morphine hydrobromine, 5 ozs.oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, whole, U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
32 .....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroline, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.10 8.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[5] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6]6 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 - 140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb.11.00 -12.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb.15.75 - 16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l.. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., cl.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb.16 90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
lc.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
Oil, castor, sulphonated, 80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb.17.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .83 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[5] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Oil, cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.17.50 -17.75
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089- —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb.16.00 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks



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First in America for Orange Flavor

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Producing Plant:
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, lavender, spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech,. cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns..lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.....lb. 12.50 13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra...lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[2,7] 15°, bbls., c.l.gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[4] liquid, dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago.lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.80 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75

Oil, Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1675
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.35 - 7.60
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —

Oil, putty, tanks, same basis.gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅜- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅜- —
dms., Texas and Okla....lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.. lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .06 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - 18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1290- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks. lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[6] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6,5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13⅜- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 30.00 -32.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms...lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco, gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

Samples on Request.

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The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

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bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
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They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

★ ALDEHYDES

ALDEHYDE C-8 — ALDEHYDE C-10 — ALDEHYDE 12-M
ALDEHYDE C-16 — ALDEHYDE C-18

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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots..... lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.. lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1]..... lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls..... lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works.. lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.. lb. .12½- —
other points..... lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.. lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc..... lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.. lb. .13 - —
other points..... lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .18½- .14
sweet, bls..... lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.. lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs..... lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls..... lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls..... lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls..... lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls..... lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms..... lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms..... lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms..... lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms..... lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms..... lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.... lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls..... lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.. lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. 3.75 - 4.15

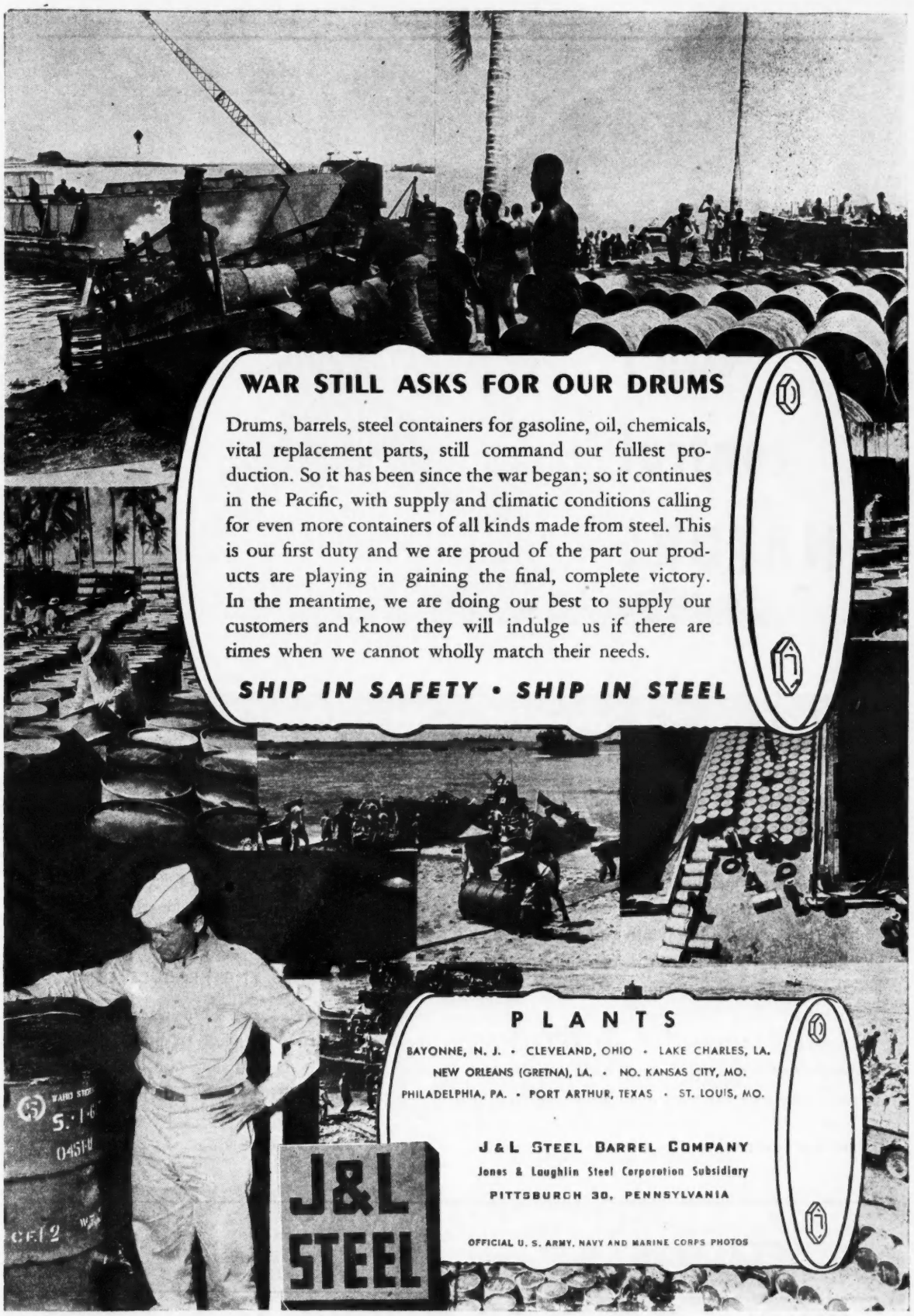
P

Papain, powd., cs..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots..... oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.. lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs..... lb. .37 - .43½
Spanish, bgs..... lb. .46 - .47
Para-anisidin, dms., works.... lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.. lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works..... lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.. lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.. lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde,[3,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.. lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.. lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works..... lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns..... lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works... lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs..... lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.. lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works..... lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls..... lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls..... lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .59 - .93
Pennyroyal leaves, bls..... lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers..... lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.. gal. .19 - —
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .07½- .07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.. lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs..... lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs..... lb. .1100- —

Pepper, red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs.. lb. .84½- .35
sports, old crop, bgs... lb. .46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.... lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Chilies, bgs..... lb. .22½- .46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons..... lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs..... lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.... lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls..... lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.. lb. .0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis..... lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis..... lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis..... lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis..... lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis..... lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis..... lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3,c.l.. lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l..... lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l..... lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04½- —

Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms.. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l..... lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l..... lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07 - —
snow, dms, c.l..... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07⅝- —
soft, dms., c.l..... lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois ..... bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas... bbl. .85 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .... bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania ..... bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast..... bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.. bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle ..... bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
West ..... bbl. .70 - 1.72
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1..gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .06½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .06½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - —
No. 14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06¾- .07¾
35-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - 07¾
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —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Drums, barrels, steel containers for gasoline, oil, chemicals, vital replacement parts, still command our fullest production. So it has been since the war began; so it continues in the Pacific, with supply and climatic conditions calling for even more containers of all kinds made from steel. This is our first duty and we are proud of the part our products are playing in gaining the final, complete victory. In the meantime, we are doing our best to supply our customers and know they will indulge us if there are times when we cannot wholly match their needs.
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PLANTS
BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • LAKE CHARLES, LA.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS • ST. LOUIS, MO.
J&L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation Subsidiary
PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA
J&L STEEL
OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PHOTOS

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, tanks, East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07⅞- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09⅛- —
Xylol solvent (see Xylol petroleum solvent).		
Phenobarbital, cns	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow,[6] cns	lb.	.23 - .25
dms.	lb.	.25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis	oz.	3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.23 - .23½
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works	gal.	.31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E	gal.	.27 - —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Domestic, blue, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Dutch, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	No stocks
South American, bgs	lb.	.70 - .75
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.28 - .30
cns.	lb.	.31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.		
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25 - —
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms	lbs.	.19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½- —

but you can control the end product!

The mighty forces of nature manifest themselves in violent extremes—from freezing temperatures to humid heat...unpredictable forces that vitally affect everything that grows.

Neither the forces of nature nor their effect on the quality of crude oils can be controlled, but through Filtrol Adsorbents you can control the quality in your refining process.

When crops are frosted or vary in quality and crude oils become off-color, use Filtrol Adsorbents to counterbalance the effects of nature and balance your runs to uniform top quality.

Special Filtrol is a scientifically controlled and chemically prepared adsorbent. It is "tailor-made" to fit a wide range of oils—press cake losses are cut to the bone—you get more oil per press run—and top quality production is maintained with minimum labor and equipment.

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SPECIAL Filtrol

PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Pyroxylin, transparent, China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
transparent, mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- .06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net). flask.123.00 -130.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcnarge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Daven porvt, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

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TUBES

FLEXIBILITY . . TOUGHNESS . . are two o the important characteristics you must have in the collapsible tubes you specify. You will find *SHEFFALLOY "Sheffield Process"* Tubes flexible as an old kid glove, or an elephant's trunk . . a sturdy, dependable package with a surplus reserve of pliability which will outlast the contents. Toughness, like the strong sinews of a wrestler, or the burly hide of a rhino, is inbuilt in the metal thru an exclusive process of melting, mixing and tempering *"Sheffalloy"*. For post-war competition, for vital packaging problems now, when you need tubes specify *SHEFFALLOY "Sheffield Process"* Tubes! A phone call or letter to our nearest office will bring full details.

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THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

Red, rosin toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .083 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 Nom.

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07⅝
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.70
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .73
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo. 200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½

Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.38 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.42 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.48 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.91 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb. 10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb. 48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb. 37.00 -38.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
fair, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton. 19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11¼- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .48¼- —
Boston .....lb. .49¼- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 35.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works..... ....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....cz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .356
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls. .....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11½

PALATABILITY "COMES NATURAL" TO YOUR

"VITAB" Rice Bran Concentrate Compounds

The *naturally* pleasing molasses-like taste of "Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate gives your B-Complex preparations an exceptional flavor advantage. Its sweet, familiar taste carries over into the finished product and helps make administration easy, particularly to children and medicine-conscious adults. More patients using *all* of the bottle—more physicians prescribing—have a profitable way of adding up to more bottles sold.

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Unlike some B-Complex concentrates, "Vitab"* is exceptionally well tolerated . . . by adults, children, infants, invalids and convalescents alike. Even in cases where digestive disorders have been caused or complicated by Vitamin B-Complex deficiency, no gastro-intestinal setbacks have been reported. Its freedom from undesirable side actions together with its pleasant taste promote patient cooperation and aid proper absorption and utilization.

"Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate gives your B-Complex prescriptions the added advantage of being made from a rich cereal source of *all* the B factors—just as they occur in Nature. It is the *only naturally complete* source guaranteed to contain specific amounts of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxin, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol and biotin.

Readily soluble in a wide variety of vehicles, "Vitab" is easy to compound as well as easy to take, easy to digest and assimilate. These, plus *natural* completeness, are a few of the reasons that have made "Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate the preferred B-Complex of *more than 50% of ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers.*

Have you a problem of taste, tolerance or completeness in your Vitamin B-Complex preparations? Our fifteen years of research, production experience, and application to manufacturers' problems are at your service. Write today for product and compounding data. Ask for Bulletin SPM-530-A.

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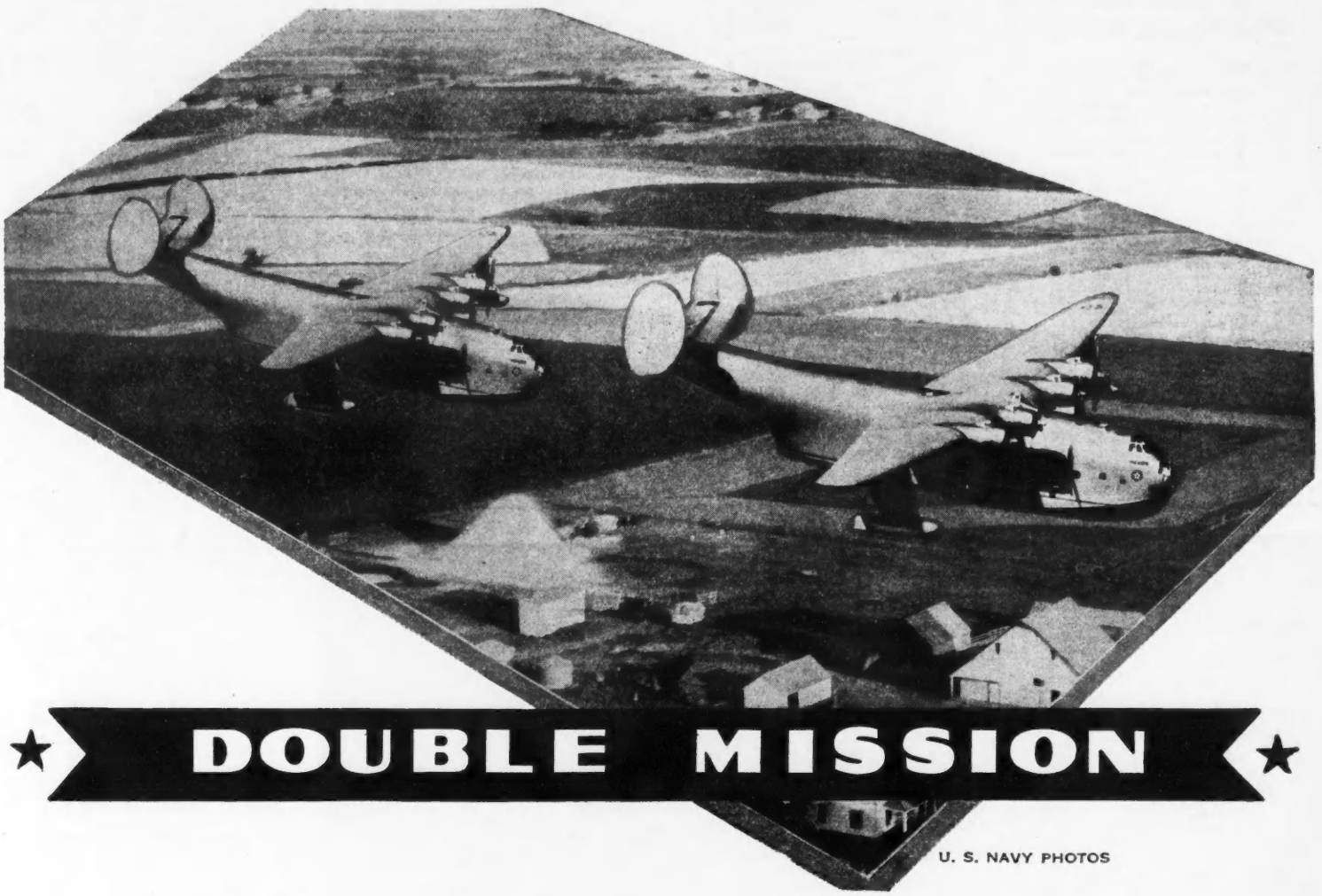

★ DOUBLE MISSION ★

U. S. NAVY PHOTOS

THE EVER continuing improvement of MGK Pyrocides* has been greatly stimulated by the tremendous military demands. As a result, higher standards of quality for insecticides derived from pyrethrum prevail for postwar production.

A companion program of research is now being carried on with DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane). In close cooperation with one of America's largest chemical manufacturers, MGK is now developing and testing many new DDT insecticide formulations.

Identified and marketed under the Trade Mark "Multicide"* they will include the following:

LIQUID CONCENTRATES: Multicide Household Sprays, Multicide Livestock Sprays, Multicide Mill Sprays, Multicide Mosquito Larvicides.

SOLID CONCENTRATES FOR DUST AND SPRAYS: Multicide No. 80, Multicide No. 75WA, Multicide No. 50, Multicide No. 50WA, Dry Multicide.

Remember both these names:

MGK "Pyrocide" for pyrethrum formulations—MGK "Multicide" for DDT formulations

They Both Stand for Fine Quality!

McLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING COMPANY

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MINNEAPOLIS • MINNESOTA

Soda arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....
100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..
100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..
100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l..... ..100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls.,
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,5] bgs., c.l., wks.
lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.
E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14

Soda bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls, c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works.
lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works..
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).

Soda chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .21½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24¼- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..
100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.65
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.,
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24

as Lighter CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG

The labor of men and mules in handling mountain artillery is considerably lessened by using wheels made from magnesium. This increased mobility is the result of one of the many developments in which bichromates play an important part.

Magnesium, one of the lightest and most active metals, rapidly corrodes in salt bearing atmospheres, such as are found on the sea coast. To prevent this corrosion, magnesium parts are given surface treatments in solutions containing bichromates. This use of bichromates is one of the most important war applications of these compounds.

Mutual has supplied bichromates to American industry since 1845. As metallurgical research has developed new products, the need for Mutual bichromates has expanded.

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MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

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Soda sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] coml, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .46 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40

Sulphur, refined, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 — —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .05 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..... unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

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Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.55 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.115.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .12 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .94 - .99
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum)

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Stauffer manufactures a long list of industrial chemicals in more than a dozen plants strategically located throughout the United States—chemicals for consumption by every conceivable industry—for war and the home front. Wherever your plant is located, Stauffer can supply you promptly and efficiently with industrial chemicals that have proven consistently dependable for sixty years.

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*Aluminum Sulphate	*Copperas	Sulphur Chloride
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Carbon Bisulphide	Muriatic Acid	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Tetrachloride	Nitric Acid	Tartaric Acid
Caustic Soda	Silicon Tetrachloride	Textile Stripper
Citric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Titanium Tetrachloride
	Sulphur	

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Tetrachloroethane, dms. works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root)
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb No stocks
Metal,[1,6].....lb. 52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. 63½- —
Straits .....lb No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb 54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 15¼- .15⅝
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16⅝- .17⅛
plain,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14⅝- .15⅛
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Titanium pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 -
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal .gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal .gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., bots, oz. .52 - —

Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech works .lb .28 - .30½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —

Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[1,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Sulphate-wood, ret. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton. 77.50 - 85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton. 59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton. 112.80 -
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton. 116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

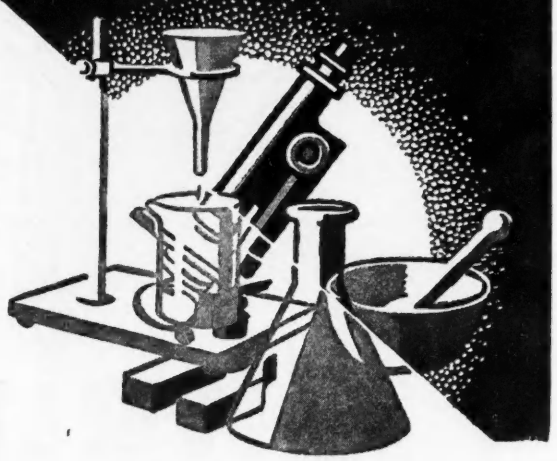
V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 - 10.00
whole, tins.....lb. 10.50 - 11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton. 53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04⅝- .05⅛
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref.d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —

BRILLIANCE —UNIFORMITY THROUGH LABORATORY CONTROL



WECOLINE
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FATTY ACIDS

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COCONUT
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CORN
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E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
Factory and Laboratories: Boonton, N. J.

Wax, candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.38	—
200 lbs. or over	lb.	.39	—
100 lbs.	lb.	.41	—
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.44	—
200 lbs. or over	lb.	.45	—
100 lbs.	lb.	.47	—
smaller lots	lb.	.48	- .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.72½	- .81½
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.75½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.76½	- .85½
No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.74½	- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76½	- .80
smaller lots	lb.	.77½	- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.83½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.84½	- .93½
No. 2, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.81½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82½	- .91½
No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.79	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.80	- .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).			
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.13½	- .14
jobbing lots	lb.	.14½	- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.15½	- .16
jobbing lots	lb.	.16½	- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.16½	- .17
jobbing lots	lb.	.17½	- .18
Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works	lb.	.14¼	—
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14½	- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.13	- .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.16½	- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.15	- .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.28¾	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.29	- .29½
Montan, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots	lb.	.49½	- .51¾
smaller lots	lb.	.50½	- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.50½	- .61¾
smaller lots	lb.	.63	- .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.			
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26	- .27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27	- .28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.50	- —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works,	ton.	6.00	- —
smaller lots, N.E., works,	ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90%% bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, 99%%, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	8.60	- 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45	- —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00	- —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .23
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85	- .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30	- —
5°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37	- —
3°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylol petroleum solvent, tank-cars, dlvd. E.	gal.	.26	- .27

Y

Yara yara, crynt., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 60 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
60 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.32	- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Yellow cadmium, lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65	- —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.16	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	2.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0685	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[2] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	- .13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.35	- —
tech., gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	- .04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.0250	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1065	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
Zinc iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1,4,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate,[6] 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16	- .19¼
Oxide pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16

—Continued on page 47

OPD—8-27-1945 32

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Self-Control for Business

There is more than a little cause for business rejoicing in the lifting of allocations and other controls already ordered by the War Production Board. There is still more cause for wondering how long it will be before this freeing of business functioning will become a reality. Here and there it is apparent that the WPB program of relief has got a bit ahead of circumstances which should control. Other governmental agencies are not yet prepared to go along sometimes. And those who learned that the moving of a material from the allocation control of order M-300 to the preferential restrictions of M-340 did little more than shift headaches from buyer to seller, can see that the sudden, expansive opening of WPB dams is going to be followed by a variety of strains on more than one set of relations in the business world.

There is something much more tangible than nerves behind the belief of the Office of Price Administration that the lifting of production and distribution controls may result in inequitable distribution of materials which are not in adequate supply. Distributors have a feeling that they will be hard pressed to grant favors. The lack of rationing can easily result in price inflation. It is not difficult to surmise that that sequence is quite desirable from some points of view. It is equally easy to see that it would lead to a reimposition of governmental controls—and set everything back for some time.

Some of the more enthusiastic rejoicers over the disappearance of allocations, preferentials, limitations, and their kind, declare that materials are manufacturing's biggest problem. They miss the significance of conditions in relation to manpower. On that side, the necessity for control was never greater. Its necessity in respect of materials has by no means been dissipated. Business must exert a large measure of self-control.

—O-P-D—

Business Must Make Good

Whether it is calmly and deliberately, as some call it, or prematurely, as others believe, that the War Production Board is giving business the green light on the road to conversion from war to peace, there is only one word that fits the resulting position of business. That word is responsibility.

The measure of the challenge laid upon business with reference to what it must do to make conversion satisfactory is stretched by the fact that those who have been inclined to look to Congress for a policy and a program can expect nothing from that source for several months. Meanwhile, the road is open, and conversion must progress. It has been put clearly up to business to furnish the motive power and to provide the guides with respect to the direction and the speed of that progress.

Business can be expected to measure up to the responsibility that has been laid upon it by government's withdrawal of controls on its operations. It can meet that measure fully. There is every reason to hope that it will not fall short of that achievement.

Business rose to the demand laid upon it by the needs of war and the concomitant exigencies. Its contributions to that job were almost miraculous; but, it must not be forgotten that outside guidance and control played more than a minor part. It is true that the guidance was often amateurish, because warmaking is not a part of the political or the commercial economy of this nation. It is true that the controls often had to be revised and readjusted with the help of men experienced in the functioning and the ways of business. There was an underlying, controlling recognition that nobody knows it all, and out of this grew an encouraging measure of co-operation and mutual reliance.

The fact that it had outside guidance, advice, and control does not lessen the importance of the contributions of private enterprise to the winning of the war. It does but emphasize a difference in the job of converting to and maintaining peacetime operating. Emphasis must be laid also upon the fact that, while private enterprise carried well its responsibility in the gigantic task of maintaining the nation in the face of war's destruction, it must meet its new responsibility equally well, lest the nation be left to go on without it.

—O-P-D—

Compromise Is Essential

President Truman has scheduled a conference of management and labor with the purpose of arriving at a means of improving the relations between the two elements of business that must get along together. As management and labor are in agreement that their troubles derive—by different channels, it is true—from governmental participation in their relations, some such tripartite consideration of remedial measures is essential. But, whatever the determination of government with respect to its role in the field of employment relations, these will never be satisfactory until they have been made that way by the co-operation of management and labor. Such things cannot be enforced by governmental mandate.

The biggest need toward the attainment of satisfactory employment relations is, of course, satisfactory employment, which is a two-way condition. That presupposes a common denominator of values in the appraisal of satisfaction and the things contributory to it. To arrive at that criterion, management and labor must stand together in some one or other of the areas of their relations in which they are in agreement and look upon and define all other areas from the same angle.

As long as management measures progress by production and fails to interpret production in terms of employment, employment relations will not be satisfactory. As long as labor persists in interpreting employment in terms of pay and refuses to regard it in terms of production, labor relations will not be satisfactory. The Committee for Economic Development, in its recent report of a survey of contemplated production goals, has taken a long step in the direction of better employment relations: it interprets an expected $80,000,000,000 output as more than 53,000,000 jobs. There has not yet been any evidence that the so-called "leaders" of organized labor, or other spokesmen for labor, look upon desired employment as anything other than a means of maintaining, perhaps at less effort, the inflated take-home pay derived from warjobs.

Perhaps the President can contrive a more or less magic formula whereby management and labor can be brought to see their intimately dependent parts in the establishment and maintenance of satisfactory employment relations. No political nostrum will effect such a condition. No commercial approach by way of the diverging roads over which management and labor are wont to travel can ever reach such a goal. The value of the result will be commercial from every point of view, even the social. The President's job is to get management and labor to accept an equitable compromise on basic values—and to reduce government's part to counsel and judgment.

—O-P-D—

The Fault Is Despicable

The Director of Selective Service pointed out the other day that the right of a member of the armed services to return to his preinduction job will end with the official termination of the war. Such an interpretation can be made of the selective service act, Congress having left that statute in the thoughtless, inadequate, and incomplete state which is characteristic of so many of its enactments. President Truman is undertaking its remedying.

Workers in a Pennsylvania plant walked out last week in protest against the rehiring of fourteen returning war veterans. A question of seniority rights seems to have been at fault.

Much earnest and plaintive talk there has been in warning against the fomenting of strife between the workers who went to take over the big job of preserving the nation and those who stayed at home more or less to assist in that great undertaking. There is highly flammable fuel for such fires in the two incidents mentioned. And Congress, fundamentally at fault in both cases, is off on vacation! The soul of Abraham Lincoln must be sorely troubled to know what people this government now is for.

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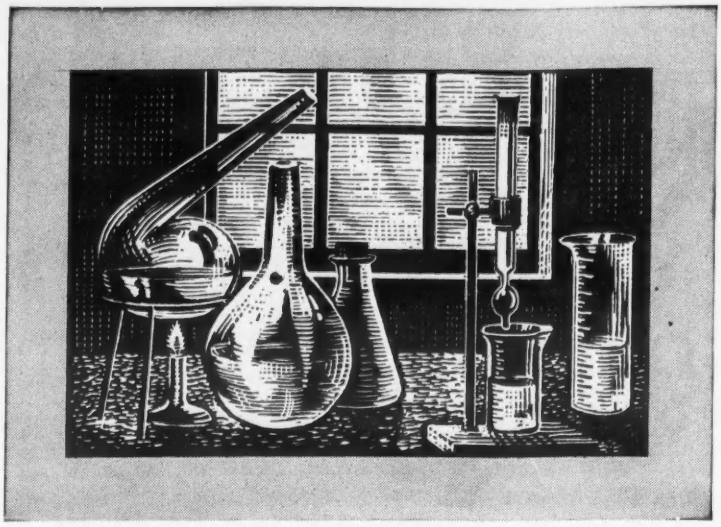

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Heavy Chemicals

So far, cancellations and government cutbacks in orders have not exerted any unusual influence on the overall market supply of heavy chemicals. There are a lot of industrial gaps to be filled and in many instances, there is a large backlog of orders that will now become potent. The alleviation of lend-lease is not expected to have much effect except on specialties and an example of these is caustic potash. Trade reports indicate that the government has certain stockpiles, some of which are believed to be extensive. Phosphorus holdings are thought to be large. Interest was noted in this material because there are so many chemicals derived from this base and these have remained definitely tight for several months. There is also keen interest in the method the government will use in the liquidation of its holdings.

Elimination of Germany as an exporter of chemicals has been reflected in a broad inquiry here. At present, most inventories are too low to allow much foreign trade to take place. This condition does not seem to be entirely the same in Great Britain where attention was focussed during the week on English producers of soda ash who offered to sell in the European market at prices below those prevailing here.

It is hoped that the removal of manpower restrictions and the demobilization process will eventually solve the labor problem but it has not to date. Manpower shortage is felt keenly in the packaging and shipping units of producing plants. Light soda ash in bulk and liquid caustic soda have both improved their supply positions while it takes three to four weeks to get these chemicals in containers.

Nickel sulphate found an active outlet for plating purposes. Closing of ordnance plants has caused some readjustment in routing sulphuric acid. Naphthenic acid was in better supply and so was chlorine. An importation of foreign-made chlorate of soda was reported to be for re-export. Calcium chloride remained definitely tight.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 67.8 in the week ended Aug. 18 according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 93.0 in the previous week and 90.4 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Ammonia, Anhydrous — June production of synthetic amounted to 45,072 tons, compared with 48,244 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 3,225 tons against 3,997 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Ammoniac Sal—Still feeling effect of recent heavy purchases for military batteries which drained supplies to a critical condition. This material was slated for allocation on September 1, but the order is reported to have been revoked. The market at present is in a tight position and it will take time to restore a normal situation. Production in June amounted to 5,699,000 pounds, compared with 6,020,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 1,493,000 pounds, against 1,677,000 pounds on May 31.

Bleaching Powder—June production was placed at 2,142,000 pounds, against 2,708,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 683,000 pounds, compared with 473,000 pounds on May 31.

Calcium Acetate — Production in June registered 658,000 pounds, compared with 829,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 123,000 pounds, against 235,000 pounds at the close of May.

Copper Sulphate—Removal of allocation control by the end of the month is not expected to have much effect on this market, and neither is the passing out of lend-lease. Producers are adding to the stockpile for next season and the principal problem is how much will be required for export. Domestic demand has shifted from the agricultural to the industrial consuming field and is holding about normal.

Cryolite—Water rates on shipments of cryolite in bulk from Ivigtut, Greenland, to United States Atlantic ports have been adjusted by the War Shipping Administration under rate order No. 366 as follows:—To Boston, $10.50 a ton; to New York, $10.75; to Philadelphia, $11.40; to Norfolk, $11.40; and to Baltimore, $11.60.

Fluorspar—A rate of $5.25 per ton on shipments of fluorspar in bulk from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, to Philadelphia has been approved by the War Shipping Administration in rate order No. 367, effective on shipments completed on and after August 10.

Nickel Sulphate—Demand for plating requirements is increasing and material is moving as rapidly as produced. Suppliers are attempting to meet consuming wants although they admit that output is under considerable pressure. The market has shown no tendency to relax from its tight position regardless of the removal of allocation control in the near future.

Soda Ash—Light soda ash in bulk has shown some easement in the supply position while dense ash has become tighter. The labor situation has not improved sufficiently to permit any appreciable improvement for ash in paper bags and suppliers are considerably behind scheduled requirements. It is not expected that the cancellation of lend-lease will have any effect on the alkali situation. Material is too short to export at present and English producers are offering ash in the European market at prices under those prevailing here. Production of finished light soda ash in June amounted to 189,444 tons, compared with 206,019 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 21,258 tons against 28,508 tons on May 31. The dense ash output in June was 115,675 tons, compared with 125,807 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 8,023 tons against 7,099 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Soda, Caustic—While liquid caustic soda has assumed a better supply position with prompt shipments available, no improvement could be noted in the dry forms which are definitely tight and shipments are reported three to four weeks behind contract schedules. June production of liquid caustic soda by the electrolytic process was 101,461 tons and 19,128 tons of solid. These totals compare with a revised total of 104,563 tons of liquid and 18,299 tons of solid in May. Production by the lime soda process in June was 58,974 tons of liquid caustic and 21,382 tons of solid caustic soda, compared with a May production of 65,315 tons of liquid and 21,955 tons of solid. Combined stocks at the end of June were 49,235 tons against a revised total of 54,972 tons of caustic soda on May 31.

Soda Chlorate—Arrivals of 3,046 drums from Marseilles during the week were reported to be for re-export This was not American chlorate but from French and Swedish producers. Heavy buying mostly for weed killing requirements has characterized the market, and is expected to continue well into December.

Tin—Controls must be continued over tin until a sufficient reconversion supply is obtained from the Malayan Peninsula and adjacent territory, the world's principal tin source, WPB officials stated. The recently announced cutbacks in naval shipbuilding programs may reduce bronze requirements, which in turn will cut

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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the demand for tin for new construction, but much bronze will still be needed for maintenance repairs and operating supplies. WPB expressed some concern over an increase in tin consumption in 1945 over 1944. They pointed out that tin consumption amounted to 47,000 long tons in the first six months of 1945 or at an annual rate of 94,000 long tons, compared with tin consumption of 90,000 long tons in 1944.

Tungsten—Minerva district, on the west slopes of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada, near the Utah border, has yielded more than a million dollars in tungsten since the discovery of tungstein ores in the district in 1915 to 1944. Survey geologists mapped most of the district in 1940 and subsequently revised their maps to keep pace with development of the mines. In 1941 and 1943, geologists of the Survey and engineers of the Bureau of Mines cooperated in laying out plans for drilling in the district. A geologic report and maps have been placed in open file for consultation by anyone directly interested in the development of the district. They are in open file in the following offices:—Geological Survey Library, Federal Works Building, Washington 25, D. C.; Geological Survey, Western Regional Office, 506 Federal Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, and the Nevada State Bureau of Mines, Reno, Nev.

Arrivals of tungsten ore last week included 364 bags.

Acids

Muriatic—Production in June registered 37,348 tons, compared with 37,152 tons in May. Stocks at the close of the month were 3,470 tons, against 3,068 tons on May 31.

Naphthenic—Tagged to have allocation control lifted on August 31. The supply position has improved since military demand was cutback and the market showed signs of assuming a more normal condition.

Nitric—June production was placed at 39,662 tons, against 41,757 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 6,060 tons, compared with 5,789 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Phosphoric—Production was larger in June. The total stood at 61,484 tons, compared with a revised total of 50,433 tons in May. Stocks at the close of June were 14,967 tons, against 14,528 tons on May 31.

Oxalic—Any relaxation in military demand has been more than offset by an increased industrial inquiry. Suppliers stated that the current demand is of miscellaneous character and is expanding. Production is under constant pressure and shipments are delayed in meeting scheduled requirements. The supply position is definitely tight with sellers naming November-December as the nearest date for carlot shipments.

Sulphuric—Cutback in ordnance production has occasioned a readjustment of supply channels for some of the superphosphate producers and other large consumers. While occasional shortages were reported, the overall supply situation seemed favorable to level off any difficulties that might arise. Exports of sulphuric acid in May amounted to 10,454,000 pounds, against 1,174,000 pounds for the same month in 1944.

Allocations Lifted

—Continued from page 7

Diphenylamine (M-300-39), August 31.
Distilled spirits (M-69), August 31.
Drums, fiber shipping (L-337), August 20.
Drums, steel, shipping (L-197), August 20.
Ester gum (M-340), September 30.
Ethyl acetate (M-300-76), August 31.
Ethyl ether (M-300-91), August 31.
Ferrocyanides and ferricyanides (M-300-40), August 31.
Formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde (M-300-9), August 31.
Fumaric acid (M-300-104), August 31.
Gasoline gum inhibitors (M-300-69), August 31.
Glue, hide (M-300-8), August 31.
Glycol ethers (M-300-36), August 31.
Glycols (M-300-15), September 30.
Hexahydric alcohols (M-300-20), August 31.
Hexamethylenetetramine (M-300-10), August 31.
Hydroquinone (M-300-101), August 31.
Ipecac and emetine (M-300-86), August 31.
Iron oxide, yellow (M-300-90), August 31.
Isopropyl acetate (M-300-77), August 31.
Isopropyl alcohol (M-300-12), August 31.
Lead and tin scrap (M-72), August 20.
Maleic anhydride and maleic acid (M-300-68), August 31.
Maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oils and resins (M-300-103), August 31.
Matches (L-236 and M-300-92), August 31.
Metal resinates (M-340), September 30.
Methylethyl ketone (M-300-64), August 31.
Methylisobutyl ketone (M-300-24), August 31.
Mica (M-101), August 20.
Mica splittings (M-101-a), August 20.
Naphtha, enamelwire (M-340), September 30.
Naphtha, high-flash (M-340), September 30.
Naphthalene (M-300-38), August 31.
Naphthenic acid and naphthenates (M-300-117), August 31.
Nitrocellulose plastics (M-340), September 30.
Nitrocellulose, soluble (M-340), September 30.
Nitrogen compounds (M-300-80), September 30.
Oils for protective coatings (M-332), August 31.
Osmium (M-302), August 20.
Paradichlorobenzene (M-340), September 30.
Paraffin (M-340), September 30.
Penicillin (M-300-58), August 31.

—Continued on page 43

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IMPORT EXPORT

August Allocations

—Continued from page 7

bon remover, textile agents, B.A.I. disinfectants. Petroleum cresylic acid was allocated for ore flotation, plastics; disinfectants.

DDT—Allocations under paragraph (f) of order M-300 amounted to 150,000 pounds, and were made without limitation as to enduses.

Detergents, Synthetic Organic—Civilian requests were allowed as folloys:—Insecticides, 28 percent of requests; dairy cleaners, 80 percent to dairies, 38 percent to farmers; textile detergents, 80 percent; chemical manufacture, 30 percent; leather, 80 percent; industrial cleaners, 76 percent; pulp and paper, 70 percent; pharmaceuticals, 80 percent; soap, 10 percent; dyestuffs, 80 percent; mixed cleaners, 10 percent; germicides, 5 percent; metal cleaners, 80 percent; protective coatings, 100 percent; experimental, 100 percent. Requests for cosmetics were denied.

Diacetone—Requests were granted as follows:—Brakefluid, 124,040 pounds (100 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 94,708 pounds (40 percent, except for denial of the following uses: Athletic equipment and maintenance, novelties, picture frames, refinishing autos, furniture, pianos, toys); shoes, 46,863 pounds (100 percent for shoe adhesive and cements and 75 percent for other shoe items); textiles, 6,886 pounds (40 percent, except for denials of hats and veils); miscellaneous, 10,820 pounds (51 percent of average).

Dichlorostyrene — Allocations were made only for synthetic rubber and research.

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane—No material was released for civilian usage.

Diphenylamine — Requests were granted in full for the following:—Explosives, paints, resins, plastics, rubber chemicals, smear No. 62 (screwworm control); soap antioxidants, other uses, and small orders. Other allocations were dyestuffs, 90 percent of requests; phenothiazine, 98 percent. Phenothiazin: The quantity for smear No. 62 (screwworm control) was allocated under paragraph (f) of order M-300 to be distributed by the producers.

Emetine—Civilian allocations, for medicinal use only, amounted to 43 percent of requests.

Ethyl Acetate—Requests for protective coatings uses were allowed for the following groups:—Group E, 625,071 pounds; group F, 504,046 pounds; group G, 180,595 pounds; group H, 817,037 pounds; group I, 135,362 pounds; group J, 1,920,031 pounds; group K, 641,186 pounds. Other allocations included: Acetic acid concentrate, 58,000 pounds; ethyl acetoacetate, 562,000 pounds; plastics, 434,890 pounds; cements and adhesives, 339,075 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 164,720 pounds; denaturants, 490,461 pounds; research, 2,585 pounds; chemical for fabric, 10,000 pounds; operating supply, 19,000 pounds; food flavors, 7,240 pounds; small order, 803,122 pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities were allocated covering civilian and indirect military uses: General coatings and solvents, 86,000 gallons; adhesives, 63,000 gallons; inks and duplicating fluids, 32,000 gallons; nitrocellulose and lacquers, 422,000 gallons; shellac and natural resins, 528,000 gallons; basic medicinal chemicals, 235,000 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 471,000 gallons; food products, not otherwise classified, 79,000 gallons; vinegar, 257,000 gallons; preservatives and cleaning, 14,000 gallons; chemical products, not otherwise classified, 890,000 gallons; acetaldehyde, 4,143,000 gallons; acetic acid, 1,381,000 gallons; ethers, 267,000 gallons; ethyl acetate, 940,000 gallons; ethyl chloride, 1,020,000 gallons; other ethyl esters, 272,000 gallons; ethylene dibromide, 464,000 gallons; dehydration of nitrocellulose, 346,000 gallons; plastics and synthetic resins, 736,000 gallons; mechanical processes and uses, 258,000 gallons. Direct allocations were not made to consumers of alcohol for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds, and candy glazes. For these enduses specific amounts were released to producers according to the provisions of paragraph (f). The following quantities were released to producers in accordance with the procedure outlined above:—Group B, 400,000 gallons; group C, 68,000 gallons; group F, 48,000 gallons. Producers and distributors were authorized to deliver the following quantities against certified orders under the various enduse groups listed in schedule 71 order M-300:—Group A, 1,270,000 gallons; group D, 118,000 gallons; group E, 149,000 gallons; group G, 96,000 gallons; group H, 300,000 gallons; small orders, 313,000 gallons.

Ethyl Ether — Civilian allocations were as follows:—Adhesives-resins, 6,000 pounds; basic medicinals, 239,400 pounds; chemical manufacture, 997,552 pounds; denaturant, 38,500 pounds; dyestuffs, 77,400 pounds; mimeograph stencils, 15,500 pounds; pharmaceuticals, 34,450 pounds; recovery acetic acid, 72,000 pounds; plant use, 150,000 pounds; resale, 144,280 pounds; scientific laboratory research, 21,820 pounds; shoe and leather finishes, 15,000 pounds; small orders, 63,000 pounds.

Ethylcellulose—Allocations to civilian uses were as follows:—Sterilizable adhesive bandage, 100 percent of requests; ceramic labeling compound and special adhesives for machine-applied labels for No. 10 food cans, 100 percent of previously established usage. A small quantity was allocated under paragraph (f) for civilian development work.

Formaldehyde—Requests for the following enduses were granted virtually in full: Adhesives, 50,000 pounds; citric acid, 65,000 pounds; disinfectants and germicides, 70,000 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 115,000 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 380,000 pounds; embalming fluid, 229,000 pounds; explosives, 6,000 pounds; fungicides, 8,000 pounds; leather, 236,000 pounds; metal-treating, 11,000 pounds; paper, 118,000 pounds; penicillin, 78,000 pounds; photographic chemicals, 17,000 pounds; protective coatings, 15,000 pounds; research, 27,000 pounds; rubber chemicals, 243,000 pounds; small order resale, 310,000 pounds; textiles, 451,000 pounds; miscellaneous, 623,000 pounds.

Fumaric Acid—Groups E and F were allowed 50 percent of requests. Requests continue to increase for both protective coatings and laminating resins. The situation will remain critical for the remainder of this year, and at the present time no additional production is expected.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—Requests were allowed in full for all civilian requirements.

Glue—Third quarter allocation was reported in July.

Glycols—Requests for ethyleneglycol for antifreeze were allowed in accordance with previously arranged schedules. Allocations to textiles were restricted to 66 percent of requests; chemical manufacture, 50 percent. All other civilian requests were allowed in full. Civilian requests for triethyleneglycol and mixed glycols were allowed in full.

Glycol Ethers—All civilian requests for monoethylether of diethyleneglycol and for monomethylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed in full.

Hexahydric Alcohols—Civilian requests for crystalline sorbitol were granted in full. Requests for mannitol were allowed as follows:—Pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; resins, 40 percent. Civilian requests for technical d-sorbitol were allowed in full.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Requests were allowed in full.

Hydroquinone—A total of 209,550 pounds of photographic grade was allocated for all purposes. This is a sharp reduction from the initial allocation last month, but represents approximately current production. Requests were allowed s follows:—Photograph developers, 199,200 pounds (73 percent of requests); miscellaneous, 500 pounds (55 percent). A total of 399,250 pounds of technical grade hydroquinone was allocated for August, or slightly less than for July. Because of maintenance and vacation shutdowns in August, the production is expected to fall below that of July. Requests were allowed as follows:—Polymerization control, 117,800 pounds (91 percent of requests); rubber chemicals, 130,900 pounds (94 percent); photographic chemicals, 35,000 pounds (92 percent); dyestuffs intermediates, 20,500 pounds (95 percent); miscellaneous, 500 pounds (50 percent). Hydroquinone for gasoline gum inhibitors and for plastics stabilizers were allocated to single companies, and were allowed to the extent of 89 percent and 93 percent respectively.

Ipecac—Requests, for medicinal use only, were allowed in full.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Requests were allowed as follows:—Hydraulic brakefluids, 100 percent; rayon lubricants, 100 percent; dyes and penetrants, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 100 percent. Requests for lacquers and thinners were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate—Requests for protective coating enduses, as defined in WPB I-1943, were granted in full for groups A through I, with a nominal amount being granted for groups J and K. Mending adhesives were allocated to the extent of 50 percent of requests. Other enduses were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Requests for 99 percent isopropyl alcohol were denied for cosmetics, rubbing alcohol, clean-

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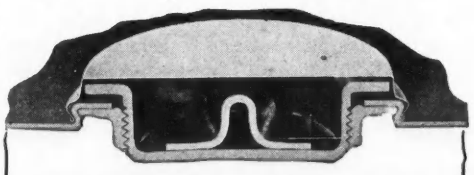

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ers and removers, and groups J and K; requests were allowed on the basis of 50 percent for small orders and working stocks, and were granted in full for other enduses. Requests for 91 percent isopropyl alcohol were allowed in full for all uses except rubbing alcohol, for which nominal amounts were allocated.

Maleic Anhydride—The supply situation remains critically short, with requirements for both laminating resins and protective coatings continuing to increase. Groups E and F were allocated 35 percent of requests.

Maleic, Fumaric, "Carbic" and Pentaerythritol Oils and Resins—Type A oils and resins, containing pentaerythritol but no maleic or fumaric acids or anhydrides, were allowed in full. Type B (pentaerythritol and maleic) and type C (maleic) were allocated on a 35 percent basis for groups E and F and denied for groups G and K inclusive. Type D (fumaric and carbic) were allowed 50 percent of requests in groups E and F and were denied for groups G and K inclusive.

Matches—Allocations to civilian use included 340,000 cases of book matches, 246,000 cases of strike-on-box matches, and 19,800,000,000 strike-anywhere matches.

Methanol—Requests for 192,400 gallons of wood-distilled 95-97 percent grade for denaturants were granted in full. Requests for synthetic methanol for civilian uses were allocated as follows:—Dimethylanilin, 35,740 gallons (sufficient to complement anilin allotment); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 113,040 gallons (100 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 24,377 gallons (100 percent); extraction and solvent uses, 20,234 gallons (100 percent); photographic, 56,454 gallons (100 percent); protective coatings and wood stains, 135,730 gallons (100 percent); others, 490,220 gallons (100 percent). Full allocation was continued in August in view of a satisfactory stock level and the prospect of additional methanol becoming available in the near future.

Methylethyl Ketone—Requests were allowed as follows:—Cement for attaching synthetic rubber soles, 75 percent of requests; aromatic chemicals (food flavoring only), 100 percent; vinylite coatings, 40 percent; cellulose acetate sheets, 40 percent; miscellaneous, 90 percent. Requests for lacquers and thinners were denied.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — Requests were granted in full for cements and adhesives, cleaning solvents, containers and enclosures, corrosion resistant, denaturants, drugs, essential civilian lacquers, hospital supplies, industrial manufcturing, research, shoes, new transportation, and working stocks. Transportation refinishing was granted 25 percent of requests. Bowling alley lacquers and furniture were granted 50 percent of requests. Miscellaneous civilian lacquers were denied.

Naphthalene — Allocations were made for phthalic anhydride, beta-naphthol, other dye intermediates, 94 percent of requests; tanning agent, 100 percent; wetting agents, 100 percent; rubber chemicals, 100 percent, and agricultural insecticides, 13 percent. Adjustments were made for inventories and grades of material.

Naphthenates—Allotments of naphthenates for civilian enduses were as follows:—Fungicides, mildewproofing, 29,850 pounds; emulsifiers, demulsifiers, and wetting agents, 2,800 pounds; core oils, foundry molding compounds, 3,990 pounds; printing ink driers, 3,100 pounds; wood preservatives, antifouling, 15,534 pounds; cutting oils, 5,010 pounds; driers (paint, varnish, etc.), 40,218 pounds; extreme pressure lubricant base, 138,538 pounds; miscellaneous, 3,158 pounds. An adequate supply of lower-acid-value naphthenic acid material permitted a liberalized policy for most naphthenate uses not requiring drier grade acid.

Natural Resins—Groups E through I were allocated in full. Groups J and K were denied.

Paraformaldehyde—Requests for the following enduses were granted 100 percent: Adhesives, disinfectants, phenolic resins, dyes and intermediates, photographic chemicals, protective coatings, small order resale, miscellaneous.

Penicillin—Allocations totaled 750 billion units of which 550 billion units were released for civilian uses and for export.

Pentaerythritol—Civilian uses are represented by allocations of oils and resins under order M-300-103 reported under the caption, "Maleic, Fumaric, Carbic and Pentaerythritol Oils and Resins."

Percholorethylene—Allocations met all direct and indirect military requirements. Allocations for commercial dry cleaning amounted to 901,600 pounds.

Peroxygen Chemicals — Hydrogen peroxide was denied in general for civilian use, and allocations were made only in cases of definite hardship. Sodium perborate was denied for all uses except laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals, which were allowed on a basis of 33⅓ percent of average use in 1943. Sodium peroxide was released only for military and metallurgical uses and for reagent chemicals.

Phenol—Requests were allowed for:—Oil additives; oil refining, 78 percent; triphenyl phosphate (subject to M-300-61); other plasticizers, 100 percent; plastics, 90 percent (subject to M-300-87); medicinal salicylates; other medicinals, 171,000 pounds (100 percent); chlorinated phenols, 61 percent; disinfectants, insecticides, and preservatives, 445,000 pounds (100 percent); dyes and inks, 286,000 pounds (71 percent); chemical manufacturing, 862,000 pounds (80 percent); para-tertiary-butylphenol, 100 percent; para-tertiary-amylphenol, 100 percent.

Phenolic Resins—Molding Powder: Allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were allowed as follows:—Industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment, 100 percent of requests; medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian, 50 percent; civilian wiring devices, 70 percent; automotive and tractor ignition and other parts, 75 percent; agricultural equipment other than tractors, 50 percent; office machinery, 35 percent. Limited amounts of molding compound were released under paragraph (f) of M-300 for distribution without further authorization for closures, buttons, parts for electric irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, sewing machines, toasters, waffle irons, electric mixers, laundry equipment, electric roasters, pressure cookers, knobs and handles for kitchen utensils, stove and building hardware, and coffee makers. Requests were denied for new molding compound for radio cabinets and parts, medical vaporizers, film viewers, photographic equipment, fishing reels, inkwell and calendar bases, bowls for smoking pipes and musical instruments. Laminating: The following uses were allowed in full: Electrical insulation parts, mechanical and structural uses, safety helmets (protective hats), industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads, utilities, etc., fluorescent lamp bases, corrosion resistant parts, gears, gear blanks, and sheet material, domestic refrigeration breaker strips and door liners, table tops. No cresol or cresylic type varnishes, however, were allowed for refrigerator breaker strips and door liners or table tops. Specialties: Requests for the following enduses were granted in full: Abrasives, 635,998 pounds; bonded asbestos, 334,895 pounds; adhesives, 172,005 pounds; electrical, 77,495 pounds; rubber, synthetic rubber, etc., 3,050 pounds; paper, leather, and cloth coating, 130,000 pounds; general heat insulation, 280,500 pounds; jigs, dies and fixtures, 14,000 pounds; ion-exchange resin, 17,680 pounds; toilet seats, 40,000 pounds. Allocations of 513,500 pounds cast phenolic and 50,000 pounds liquid phenolic resin were made for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f). Adhesives: Virtually no material went into civilian use. Protective Coatings: "A" resins were allowed in general for a few essential uses such as food containers and electrical insulation. Requests for protective coating phenolic resins were granted as follows under groups E to I, inclusive: Group E, 118,899 pounds (97 percent of requests); group F, 297,365 pounds (92 percent); group G, 55,689 pounds (67 percent); group H, 4,210 pounds (83 percent); group I, 59,736 pounds (96 percent). Paragraph (f) allocations amounted to 692,211 pounds of resins containing natural phenol, synthetic phenol, bisphenol, and paracyclohexylphenol for groups J and K.

Phosphate Plasticizers—Allocations were as follows:—Tricresyl phosphate for foods, 20,000 pounds; air filters, 63,000 pounds; triphenyl phosphate for paragraph (f), 96,500 pounds; monoorthoxenyl diphenyl phosphate for paragraph (f), 20,000 pounds; diorthoxenyl monophenyl phosphate for paragraph (f), 20,000 pounds. Phosphorus: Requests were allocated in full for all military purposes, petroleum catalysts, bomber plastics, phosphate plasticizers, matches and fireretardants, dentifrices, pharmaceuticals, sulfa drugs, and penicillin. Other requests allowed were:—Acid leavening, 1,686,000 pounds (90 percent of requests); beverages, 159,000 pounds (85 percent); other foods, 700,000 pounds (90 percent); rustproofing, 441,000 pounds (80 percent); soaps and detergents, 1,809,000 pounds (75 per-

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cent); miscellaneous uses, 764,000 pounds (80 percent).

Phthalate Plasticizers — Requests were denied on the following:—Dicarbitol phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, ethylphthalyl ethylglycolate, castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate. The following civilian amounts were allowed:—Dicapryl phthalate for trucks and buses, 33,460 pounds; industrial wire, 5,000 pounds; shoes, 3,000 pounds; dicyclohexyl phthalate for food packing, 1,950 pounds; dibutoxyethyl phthalate for shoes, 5,000 pounds; dimethoxyethyl phthlate for surgical tape, 9,500 pounds; 2-ethylhexyl phthalate for industrial wire, 342,200 pounds; shoes and food packing, 259,625 pounds; transportation, 11,320 pounds; experimental, 2,200 pounds; butylphthalyl butylglycolate for foods, 4,000 pounds; methylphthalyl ethylglycolate for foods and drugs, 10,550 pounds; dibutyl phthalate for foods, 30,900 pounds; inks, 900 pounds; shoes, 12,500 pounds; transportation, 3,000 pounds; automobiles and buses, 11,900 pounds; miscellaneous, 12,300 pounds; dimethyl phthalate for experimental, 1,250 pounds; miscellaneous, 2,400 pounds; diethyl phthalate for denaturants, 15,000 pounds; automobiles and buses, 17,600 pounds; experimental, 2,900 pounds; Red Cross, 13,600 pounds.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Allocations for civilian use were confined to the most highly essential coatings which were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content except for the following enduses where a phthalic anhydride content of 40 percent was permitted: Varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and certain electrical equipment coatings. Allocations were made for those highly essential WPB programmed reconversion items where alkyd resins were deemed indispensable. The quantities allocated represented drastic reductions from requests but sufficient was allocated in each case to meet actual programmed production requirements. Enduse codes 0353, 0358 and 0551 were reduced to 75 percent of requests in line with allocations in previous months. Other allowed enduses were allocated 100 percent. Allocations were as follows:—Aircraft, 2,858 pounds; transportation, 506,122 pounds; new electrical equipment coatings, 23,724 pounds; new agricultural equipment coatings, 380,142 pounds; health, safety, and scientific equipment, 2,870 pounds; new washing machines, refrigerators, and coolers, 218,430 pounds; containers, packages, and accessories, 54,117 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total requests amounted to 12,978,000 pounds. Allocations followed the pattern:—Alkyd resins, 90 percent of requests; miscellaneous resins, 75 percent; esters, 74 percent; dyes, 100 percent; oil demulsifying agents, 100 percent; explosives, 100 percent; foods and drugs, 100 percent; chemical intermediates, 27 percent; rubber, 100 percent.

Pine Oil—Eighty-eight percent of the estimated production was allocated with the balance reserved for interim requests. Civilian allocations were made on the basis of 32 percent of requests.

Pinetar—Removed from allocation control and placed under order M-340.

Polydichlorostyrene—No allocations were made for civilian uses.

Polyethylene—Available resin was released for distribution under paragraph (f) of M-300 for all civilian and industrial enduses.

Polystyrene—No specific allocations were made to civilian uses but approximately 700,000 pounds of polystyrene were released for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f).

Potassium Carbonate—All military and civilian domestic uses were allocated in full except in a few cases where excess inventories were requested. Meanwhile, it was only possible to allocate about 20 percent of the total foreign demand for this chemical.

Protective Coatings—Several of the protective coating materials are distributed under a grouping system prescribed in direction 2 of order M-300. These groups are identified by letter and may be characterized approximately as follows:—Group E: Arms, weapons, and ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communications equipment, containers, packages, and accessories. Group F: Industrial machinery, equipment, and tools; health, safety, and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing publishing, and engraving accessories. Group G: Transportation Enduses listed in WPB-I-217 as 0300 to 0358. Other transportation items are included under group J.) Group H: Textiles and leather as follows:—Flameproofed fabrics, raincoats, women's and infants' sanitary wear, waterproof sheeting, nonallergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, pressure sensitive tape, baby carriage cloth, varnished cambric, upholstery, map and engineering drawing cloth, case cloth for safety, scientific, precision, and optical instrument cases, shoes, transmission belting. Group I: Laundry equipment and accessories, refrigerators and coolers, hardware and locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders. Group J: Miscellaneous uses, such as miscellaneous transportation, industrial and household furniture and equipment, helmets, helmet liners, metal identification tags and plates. Group K: All other civilian uses.

Pyrethrum—Material for agricultural purposes was distributed in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture on the basis of insect infestations, for uses previously approved. Material for other uses was made available to pest-control operators where more toxic substances constituted a health hazard. The grades of material thus made available were, however, not suitable for military use.

Pyridin—The allocation order has been revoked.

Quinacrine — Total allocations amounted to 79,310 pounds of powder for tableting.

Rotenone—Distribution is made for uses determined by the Department of Agriculture in order to control insect infestations as they arise. Third quarter figures are accordingly not yet available.

Silica Aerogel—The entire August production was allocated to use in production of military supplies regarded most essential by the services.

Silica Gel—All requests were granted in full.

Sodium Metal—It was impossible in the initial August allocation to release metallic sodium for any but the most essential civilian uses, such as drugs and pharmaceuticals. No use of sodium received all the material requested, and it was necessary to reduce consumer's inventories to about fifteen days in order to satisfy all essential requirements. Tetraethyl lead received about 90 percent of the sodium requested; sodium cyanide, 60 percent; sodium peroxide, 90 percent; rubber intermediates, 90 percent; drugs and

—*Continued on page 56*

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Agricultural Chemicals

Activity in the fertilizer market did not exceed seasonal limits last week. The larger consumers of the inorganic chemicals are covered by existing contracts and have taken their allocation shipments. Potash deliveries showed a moderate increase. There was some additional inquiry for nitrate of soda from the potato growing sections which was easily supplied from current stocks. No improvement in the supply of organic materials could be noted. Buying interest from the fertilizer trade continued in castor pomace but the shortage of stocks prevented transactions. The feed trade has purchased all the bone meal, dried blood and tankage available and were willing to take more. As domestic supplies of these materials depend upon meat production, the cutback in meat output during the past few weeks was plainly reflected in offerings of packing house by-products. The two-day Victory holiday of the preceding week placed a big dent in meat production. The output fell to 208,000,000 pounds, compared with 255,000,000 pounds for the previous week and 301,000,000 pounds a year ago.

Superphosphate has found a steady outlet to the large mixing plants. Exports of normal superphosphate in May amounted to 15,204 tons. This was larger than any preceding month of 1945. Exports of triplesuperphosphate were down to 4,252 tons in May, the lowest registered for any month so far this year. The cancellation of lend-lease should improve the supply position of triple A heavy export demand for phosphate rock was the salient feature to that market.

War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of rate order No. 371 providing a rate of $5.15 per ton on shipments of fertilizer in bulk from Baltimore to Havana, Cuba, and a rate of $4.60 a ton on shipments from Charleston, S. C., or Savannah, Ga., to the same destination. The new rates were made effective on loadings completed on and after August 18. The agency also announced the cancellation of the following rate orders and rate advice:—Rate order No. 98, shipments of superphosphate in bulk by barge from Tampa, Fla. to Havana; No. 227, shipments of phosphate rock in bulk between United States Gulf ports; No. 228, shipments of sulphur in bulk between United States Gulf ports; No. 270, shipments of barytes in bags from Havana to United States Gulf ports; and rate advice No. 82, shipments of barytes in bulk from Cuba to Trinidad.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Market conditions were tight with possibilities of becoming tighter in view of a sharp drop in steel production. Shipments have been delayed in some areas and no material improvement in the supply position could be noted in the Southeast. There was an absence of excess stocks and demand was dependent upon current production.

Bone Meal—Domestic production continued light with feeders taking any material made available. There have been no importations to relieve the present stringency and the market showed no indication of relaxing from its tight position.

Castor Pomace—Supply situation remained tight with practically no additional offerings obtainable. Production is down and moving entirely against existing contracts. Castor bean importations have shown improvement but not enough to affect the pomace supply.

Dried Blood—Although possibilities favor a larger meat production, the current output is low and the amount of dried blood and tankage reaching the market is insufficient to cover demand. Feeders have paid ceiling prices for any material made available. Arrivals of 3,006 bags of rendered tankage, 632 bags of dried blood and 1,520 bags of liver meal were noted last week.

Hoof Meal—Continued in short supply under limited production. Buyers have experienced difficulty in securing this material for some time.

Soda Nitrate—August prices for domestic nitrate have been extended through September. Most of the present agricultural demand has come from Long Island, Maine and New Jersey. There was quite an inquiry last week from other areas which seemed unusual at this time of year. The supply was reported comfortable to meet demand promptly.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Export demand has continued strong with sales being made straight and through UNRRA. Shipments were made to Poland and Sweden as well as to Australia and New Zealand. Domestic deliveries to acidulators have maintained a satisfactory average. Closing down of shipyards at Tampa may improve the labor situation in the Florida mining area. An arrival of 500 tons of phosphate rock from Casa Blanca was noted.

Superphosphate — Bureau of the Census reported June production at 613,589 tons of 18 percent a-p-a, 22,053 tons of concentrated 15 percent and 1,019 tons of wet base 18 percent. These figures compare with 566,044 tons of 18 percent, 20,908 tons of 45 percent and 2,643 tons of wet base 18 percent for June, 1944. Stocks at the end of June were 729,550 tons of 18 percent, 28,562 tons of 45 percent and 2,372 tons of wet base 18 percent against 759,131 tons of 18 percent, 43,957 tons of 45 percent and 3,001 tons of wet base 18 percent for the corresponding month last year. These June, 1945, statistics are compiled from figures submitted by 162 plants.

Potashes

Most of the fertilizer mixers are under contract for the season's supply. Deliveries to date have averaged higher than those of a year ago, including both muriate and sulphate. Shipments of manure salts have run below those of a year ago. There is room for improvement in labor conditions, although production so far has been maintained around peak levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed Meal—Picture is unchanged from last week—no offerings whatever in the market. Feed and fertilizer manufacturers are still bidding the full ceiling for shipment through March. Several small sales were reported recently in the Mississippi Valley for shipment January, February and March. Crushers continue to believe their local demand will more than take care of production over the next several months.

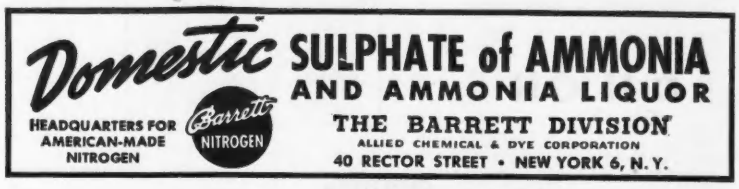
Baltimore, Aug. 24.—Fish Scrap—Advices from the menhaden fishing grounds all along the Atlantic coast continue discouraging, with catches of fish small and the output of scrap in proportion. According to reports, the fishing has been poor to bad continuously ever since the middle of July. Meanwhile, the fishing companies manifest hopes in at least one period of activity with good hauls. The operations in Chesapeake Bay are no better than elsewhere, and from Wildwood, off the Jersey coast, even comes information that companies are beginning to cut out.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The general nitrogenous fertilizer materials market held firm and about unchanged in the transition period, with materials still rather scarce for civilian buyers. Blood was sought in fair quantities. Tone at large was strong. Tankage held its own without difficulty. Inquiry remained fairly good for bone materials. Quotations for steam ground bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $44 to $45; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, Aug. 24.—Supplies of ammonia sulphate and potash sulphate continued short. Both organics and nitro-

—*Continued on page 65*

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE...612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.

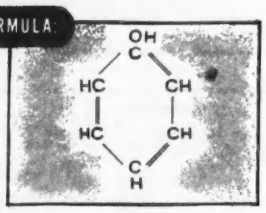
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PHENOL

DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phenol for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

There were enough cross currents existing in coaltar chemicals to make the supply outlook confusing for the immediate future. It looked as though most of the basic chemicals were working toward easement from their former tight conditions. In the initial stages of the reconversion period, conflicting influences have clouded prospects. Any improvement is expected to be gradual as a result of government cutbacks and contract cancellations. The latter so far has not been as heavy as suppliers had expected although it was admitted that this condition might change as the industrial situation clarifies itself. Lifting of allocation controls from many coaltar chemicals at the end of the month will be the first step toward restoring the markets to a demand and supply basis for industrial consumers. Tight stocks that characterized these markets for a long time were the result of government purchases to further the war effort. With this buying power removed to a large extent, the situation will be regulated by peacetime developments. While civilian inventories are low, government stockpiles are an unknown quantity.

Benzol, toluol and xylol were in an easier supply position than at the beginning of the month. Increased stocks of phthalic anhydride have eased the pressure for naphthaline. Creosote oil continued tight with shipments of this material channeled to the West coast to process piling needed for the reconstruction of docks and bulkheads in the liberated areas of the Pacific.

A sharp decline in steel production has resulted from cancellations and cutbacks of war steel orders. Steel operations for the week beginning August 20 were scheduled at 69.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 82.5 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 90.7 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,280,300 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,511,100 tons for the preceding week and 1,692,800 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Supply seemed better with tendency toward improvement. Allocation control will be lifted August 31 but too soon to get definite line on actual situation. Expected that relaxation for air-craft gasoline demand will be offset by increased industrial use, particularly synthetic rubber.

Coaltar—Lifting of allocation control at the end of the month places market on supply and demand basis. While no price change is expected, the conversion from a war to a peacetime market should be interesting.

Creosote Oil—Heavy shipments for processing government piling in the West has left inventories definitely low. It was not known how much more creosote the government will require but the market remained in a tight position all week.

Cresylic Acid—Whether the cutbacks in government use will materially alter the market situation is not known at this time. It is known that with imports and domestic production the supply was insufficient to meet requirements for several months.

Naphthalene—Some slackening in demand for use in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride is expected owing to the better supply situation in the latter material. Lifting of allocation control at the end of the month will reveal more clearly the supply and demand condition of both crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol—Some easement in the supply reported. This market was working into a better position prior to the ending of the Pacific War. The tendency is toward further improvement after allocation control is lifted.

Toluol—Shutting down on this material for ordnance will breakdown a lot of stock for solvent uses. It looked as if improvement would take place in the supply situation during the next few weeks.

Xylol—This market has been improving its supply position throughout the entire month. Makers of protective coatings and solvents should receive all the material they desire within the near future.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Approaching removal of government restrictions on various grades of coaltar bases has not weakened the market for representative products. While military demand has eased, the call from other sources apparently still holds up. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c.; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended August 17 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	999,124
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	25,872,066
Benzol	gals.	3,260,301
Coaltar	gals.	12,094,666
Creosote oil	gals.	673,094
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,598,599
Phenol	lbs.	189,308
Toluol	gals.	652,060
Xylol	gals.	147,239

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Market had the appearance of being better supplied than for some time. The prolonged tight position forced some consumers to use substitutes. At this time it is impossible to ascertain how much of a dent these substitutes have made into civilian consumption. As it looks at present, the supply position of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone will be able to meet current requirements over the remainder of the year.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Continued in short supply and will probably remain so until there is permanent easement in the supply of basic materials and labor.

Fumaric—Enough of a backlog of orders for protective coatings and synthetic resins to absorb current production. Supply position tight and expected to continue so for a while.

Laurent's—Inventories reported low. Conditions appeared to favor a better supply although it was expected that any improvement will be gradual.

Maleic—Consuming demand held the market for anhydrous definitely tight. Buying interest active for protective coatings and synthetic resins with current production insufficient to meet requirements. This material will be removed from allocation August 31.

Picric—Easement of military demand offers possibilities of more material being made available for the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Slated to be lifted from allocation order M-300, schedule 42, on August 31. Enough demand from consuming industries to tax current production. Future supply outlook depends on the amount of benzol available to producers.

Diethylanilin—Inventories reported low at present. Restoration to normal situation expected to be gradual. Production regulated by the quantity of anilin procurable.

Diphenylamine—Tagged to go off allocation order M-300, schedule 39, on August 31. Gradual increase in supplies to dyestuff manufacturers appears likely.

Paratoluidin—Conditions seemed to favor a better supply of this material as the flow of the basic product to manufacturers is increased. Any improvement will probably be gradual.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply condi-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coal Tar Toluol

Remember When!

There was no question of the right diluent for lacquers!

There was never any doubt of quality and results!

There were no last minute reformulations!

There were no "substitute" or "ready-made blends"!

There were no allocations or regulations!

Those Days are Back!

Coal Tar Toluol is off allocation
Wire orders or inquiries for prompt shipment

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

TAR & CHEMICAL DIVISION, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

tions appeared to show improvement in this market and it looked as though the synthetic resin manufacturers and other consumers would experience less difficulty in covering their requirements. This material was booked to go off allocation September 30, but a later report stated the date had been set ahead to August 31.

Coaltar Colors

Easing of basic crude materials is expected to ease the supply conditions in many of the intermediates that go into the manufacture of dyestuffs. It is the opinion that the change will be gradual as the conversion period will take time. The cancellation of government buying orders left the overall inventory situation low. Demand is expected to improve appreciably when the cotton mills assume a more normal state of production of fabrics for civilian requirements. The buying of certified colors seems to be well up to seasonal expectations.

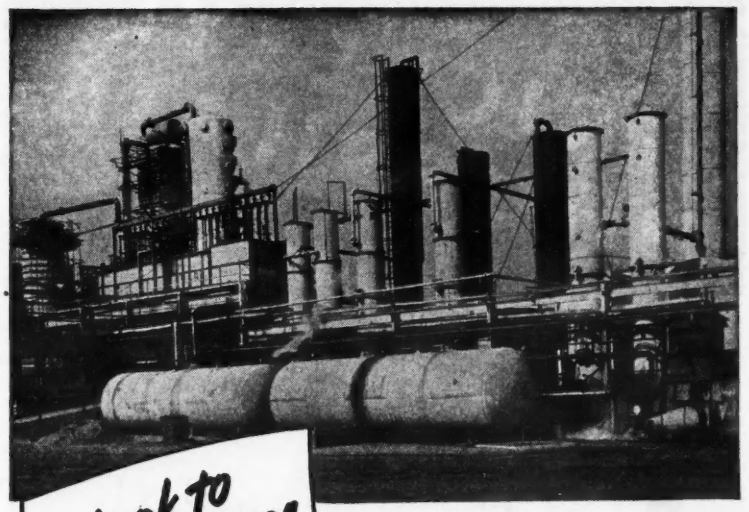
Allocations Lifted

—Continued from page 36

Pentaerythritol (M-300-11), August 31.
Peppermint oil (WFO-81), August 22.
Perchloroethylene (M-300-95), August 31.
Peroxygen chemicals (M-300-5), September 30.
Petrolatum, oxidized (M-340), September 30.
Phenolic resin and phenolic resin molding compound (M-300-87), August 31.
Phosphate plasticizers (M-300-61), August 31.
Phosphoric acid, by-product (M-300-81), August 31.
Phosphorus (M-300-30), August 31.
Phthalate plasticizers (M-300-63), August 31.
Phthalic alkyd resins (M-300-59), August 31.
Phthalic anhydride (M-300-67), August 31.
Pine oil (M-300-73), August 31.
Pinetar (M-340), September 30.
Platinum (M-162), August 20.
Polyethylene (M-300-60), August 31.
Polystyrene and polydichlorostyrene (M-300-19), August 31.
Potash (M-300-98), September 30.
Potassium carbonate (M-300-85), August 31.
Protective coatings (M-382), August 31.
Prussiates (M-300-40), August 31.
Pyrethrum (M-300-48), September 30.
Quartz crystals (M-146), August 20.
Quinacrine (M-300-111), August 31.
Resins, natural (M-300-96), September 30.
Rhodium (M-95), August 20.
Rosin, gum, and wood (M-340), September 30.
Rosins, heat-treated (M-340), September 30.
Rosins, polymerized (M-340), September 30.
Rosins, stabilized (M-340), September 30.
Rotenone (M-300-49), September 30.
Silica aerogel (M-300-114), August 31.
Silver (M-199), August 20.
Sodium cyanide (M-300-45), August 31.
Sodium, metallic (M-300-16), August 31.
Sodium metasilicate (M-300-106), August 31.
Sodium phosphates (M-300-82, August 31.
Styrene and dichlorostyrene (M-300-18), August 31.
Sulphuric acid (M-300-74, M-340), August 31.
Talc (M-239), August 20
Tar acid oil, carbolate, phenols and substituted phenols (M-27), August 31.
Terpene hydrocarbon resins (M-340), September 30.
Thallium chemicals (M-300-107), August 31.
Tin scrap (M-340), September 30.
Titanium dioxide (M-340), September 30.
Toluene (M-300-21), August 31.
Trichloroethylene (M-300-94), August 31.
Tung oil (CCC order), August 22.
Ultramarine blue (M-340), September 30.
Urea and melamine aldehyde resins (M-300-34, M-340), August 31.
Vitamin A (M-373), August 31.
Vinyl polymers (M-300-54), August 31.
Vulcanized fiber (M-340), September 30.
Xylene (M-300-23), August 31.
Zinc oxide (M-11-a), August 20.
Zinc, slab (M-11), August 20.
Zinc sulphide (M-340), September 30.

Black Tire Paint Offered by Goodrich

A new black tire paint, marketed in one or five-gallon cans, has been announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Up to nine gallons of paint can be obtained from one gallon of the concentration when mixed with gasoline.



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COAL CHEMICALS

Benzol
(nitration, industrial, and motor grades)

Toluol
(nitration and industrial grades)

Xylol
(industrial grade)

Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha

Crude Naphthalene

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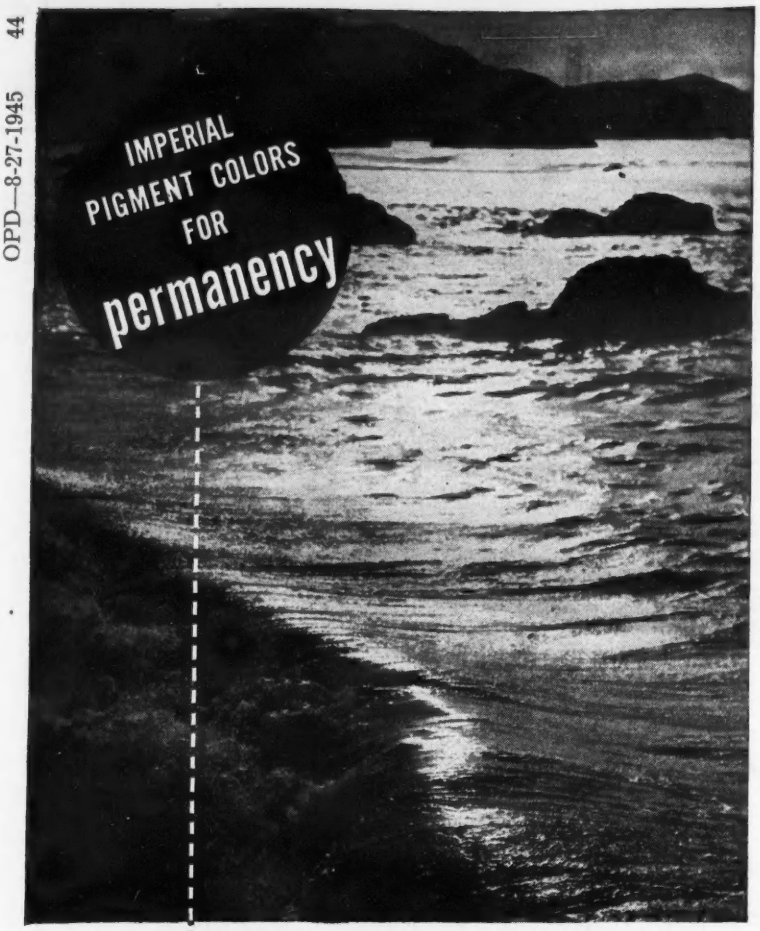
Forged pressure vessels . . . Chemical plant equipment . . . Sheets . . . Alloy studs . . . Pipe . . . BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate) . . . Electrolytic tinplate . . . Special-coated manufacturing terne plate . . . Black plate . . . Tool steel and small tools.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY • BETHLEHEM, PA.



IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
Glens Falls, N. Y.
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America
Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia
Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati • Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago
St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with Order M-300, Schedule 61.

This order has been amended to allow small order exemption up to 535 pounds free of allocation restrictions.

Sales Agent
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C. 20

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.
LISTER AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

Protective Coatings Materials

Bit by bit, the highway of transition from wartime to peacetime condtions in the protective coatings trade leading to and through complete reconversion of that industry's manufacturing and marketing facilities so as to build up civilian business sufficiently to compensate for the dwindling of military orders, is being cleared of all obstructions.

Within the past week, the obstacles imposed by allocation controls and other restrictions on civilian uses of many of the chief constituents of paints, varnishes and lacquers were removed by immediate and nearby revocations of the War Production Board regulations which have hitherto directed the distribution of these materials so as to make sufficient provisions for meeting the titanic war requirements. With one swish of its scimitar, WPB ordered the immediate revocation of the allocation and other constrictive regulations limiting civilian use of zinc slabs, zinc oxide, copper, cadmium, lead and tin scrap, dyestuffs and organic pigments, asbestos, mica, talc and container paperboard, steel, wooden and fiber shipping drums as well as laboratory equipment. And, simultaneously, it announced the impending removal on August 31 of the order limiting the quantities of pure linseed and other drying oils permissible in the makeup of civilian use paints and the restrictive orders, on chrome pigments, the primary coaltar derivatives—zenzol, toluol and xylol—aromatic solvents, yellow iron oxide, copper chemicals, pine oil, casein and long lists of lacquer materials, and synthetic resins.

While there has been cause for some rejoicing, this past week, over the War Food Administration's action in granting an increase in the drying oils quota to the protective coatings industry from 40 percent to 45 percent of the base period consumption for the third quarter and to 50 percent for the fourth quarter, as well as over WPB's lifting of limitations on the quantities of these oils that may be used in their pure state, in each gallon of finished paint, which has closely followed the removal of all restrictions on the use of tung oil, the enthusiasm over this concession has been tempered by the fact that many consumers are now clamoring for pure linseed oil, which is still in very scanty supply, and are often reluctant to accept replacement oils, which are all that many pressers and suppliers have to offer in the line of drying oils at this time.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Tin, Lead and Zinc Industry Advisory Committee to induce the War Production Board to drop all restrictions on the use of pig lead by the pigment makers, no move has yet been made by that bureau toward revoking the limitations remaining after the recent release of 15 to 20 percent more of this metal to producers of white lead pigment, to provide for the extension of the white lead pigment quota to an annual rate of 25 percent for the third quarter of this year. Opposition to further concessions to the protective coatings industry has developed on the ground that there is not yet enough pig lead available to provide adequately for the expanding needs of automotive storage batteries, if more liberal allotments are made to the lead pigment makers. Prices of pig lead have continued unchanged for the week August 17-24 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The long-awaited release from allocation of both slab zinc as well as zinc oxide has materialized within the past week in the action by WPB in revoking orders M-11, governing the distribution of the slabs, and M-11-A, covering that of lead free zinc oxide. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week August 17-24 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide—With the sharp reduction in military requirements, since the conclusion of the Japanese war, the amount of TiO_2 available for distribution on unrated orders, after the filling of all rated orders, has been considerably enlarged but it is still far below total needs of the trade. Plans are now under way for the opening of new sources of titanium ore in other parts of the world besides the United States and India.

Zinc Oxide — Overshadowing all other developments affecting zinc oxide within the past week has been the immediate removal from allocation of the leadfree type which had been subject to such control of its distribution for more than two years. This was effected by revocation of order M-11-A, which came as a corollary to the revocation of order M-11, hitherto governing the distribution of zinc slabs. The market for these oxides is now free of restrictive regulations but supplies are still rather small.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Removed from allocation control by the immediate revocation of WPB order M-97, this material continues to move in sizable volume into consuming channels, with prices of both domestic and Canadian types well maintained. Latest arrivals have included 1,114 bales.

Mica—Freed of allocation control by WPB's action in immediately revoking orders M-101 and M-101-A, governing the distribution of both plain mica and mica splittings, this material in the form of wetground, finely ground and dryground scrap, is being taken up in sizable quantities by the paint trade. Latest arrivals have included 1,640 bags of scrap, 415 cases of block mica and 767 cases of otherwise unspecified mica. Economic advices from the French colonies mention that mica has been included in the commodities now being taken to metropolitan France from Madagascar in five merchant ships, leased to France by Britain.

Talc—Lifted out of allocation control by WPB's revocation of its order M-239, this material is still in brick request, especially the fibrous type.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Announcement of the plan for revocation by WPB of schedule 32 of order M-300 on September 30 has cheered the paint makers considerably within the past week by opening up a vista of the elimination of all restrictions on their purchasing of the compressed grades of channel black approximately a month hence. Hitherto, under the terms of the restrictive regulation these interests had been limited in their buying to the uncompressed grades of channel blacks, as all the compressed grades, in the form of so-called "beads" had been reserved, together with all the "rubber" grades for synthetic rubber tire makers engaged in turning out tires for the military establishment.

Chrome Colors—As had been generally expected, the heavy paring down of military requirements in chrome colors since the collapse of the Japanese Empire has made feasible the action of WPB in ordering the lifting of complete allocation control over zinc chromate yellow and the drastic limitations imposed on all but military uses of the other Class A chrome color pigments through the medium of a revocation of M-370 on August 31.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

Stocks at
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- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
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BLDG. 9. BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN. N.Y.

NUODEX *Liquid Driers*

Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%. — Available for priority and non-priority materials.

NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, F, N. J.
NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

STANDARD

"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"

You Can Use

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE

Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.

Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.

STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS, INC.

Dr. William Krumbhaar, President — SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.

Makers of Finest Synthetic Resins

The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.

CLEVELAND 5, OHIO

STEEL PAILS and STEEL DRUMS

FOUNDED 1912

FERRO DRIER & CHEMICAL CO.

Stable TALLATE Driers

Stable in concentrated form and when diluted with spirits FERRO Tallates provide excellent drying activity with minimum discoloration of paints and varnishes.
Ferro Tallates include 4% COBALT . . . 4% MANGANESE . . . 16% LEAD . . . 3% CALCIUM.

Sole Sales Agents
W. B. LAWSON, INC.
Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio

MINERAL PIGMENTS

Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.

For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.
EASTON, PA.

AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Established in 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C.
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

FERRO-LUCIPHOR
PIGMENTS
STRONTIUM SULFIDE
(NON-LUMINOUS)
Highest Quality • Prompt Delivery
FERRO-LUCIPHOR DIVISION
Ferro Enamel Corp.
Cleveland 5, Ohio

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM—ZINC—CALCIUM—MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
H. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc
59 Beekman Street, New York City
DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.
Office: 3001 West 47th Street, Chicago, Ill. Factory: Savannah, Ga.

CHROME GREENS — IRON BLUES
CEMENT GREENS
UTILITY COLOR COMPANY
377 FRELINGHUYSEN AVENUE Established 1917 NEWARK, N. J.

what the PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN means
To you
To your Industry
and your Employees

Facts and figures prove the Payroll Savings Plan a tremendous national asset. Through it, 27,000,000 workers have so far saved more than $13½ billions to help speed victory . . . forestall inflation . . . and build peacetime prosperity!

Yours is one of 240,000 companies maintaining a Payroll Savings Plan. While fostering national security, this combined effort is creating a lucrative postwar market for you . . . and all industry!

Enrollees in this plan total 76% of all industrial employees . . . averaging a $25 bond each month per individual.

Through this, millions now look forward to homes, educational opportunities and old age independence.

Surely, so great an asset is worthy of your continued . . . and increased . . . support! Now is the time to take stock of your Payroll Savings Plan. Use selective resolicitation to keep it at its 7th War Loan high . . . and build it even higher!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

This is an official U.S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Cadmium Colors—The recently announced immediate revocation by WPB of all restrictions on the use of cadmium metal, by the elimination of order M-65, has paved the way for a resumption of manufacturing operations in all the cadmium colors which had been so heavily constricted within the past three years as to constitute only a thin trickle of production.

Naval Stores

Aside from announcement by the War Production Board of the impending removal of pine oil from allocation control, on August 31, the ending of World War II and the release of lend-lease stockpiles together with the lifting of restrictions on civilian uses of numerous synthetic resins have found no reflection in the naval stores markets of the South or elsewhere in this country.

Rosin—Although the liberalization of M-387 so as to authorize five months' accumulations by consumers has given the latter greater buying power while also providing for a more orderly marketing of gum rosin at the height of the producing season, when the bulk of the new crop is available, trading in this natural resin within the past week has continued limited to relatively small lots on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange with only slightly more extensive offerings and sales being effected at interior points in the South at the recently advanced ceiling prices.

Savannah, Aug. 24.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	44	...	44	...	...
Receipts	46	119	173	18	97
Shipments	...	...	296	153	...
Stocks	5,795	5,914	5,797	5,660	5,757

Turpentine—In the belief that the Office of Price Administration can well be counted upon to impose a ceiling on gum turpentine if its market price goes above the present CCC parity level of 80c. per gallon, traders on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange, desirous of laying in stocks during the flush production season for resale at higher levels in the period of lean production, from October to March, have been wary this past week about advancing their bids too rapidly. On the contrary, they have been prone to lower their bids and, with fairly liberal quantities being offered, they have succeeded in buying in some fairly sizable lots at a half cent under the previous week's closing figure of 76½c. At interior points, however, premiums of 1c. and 2c. have been asked, so that up to 78c. has been asked and obtained

Savannah, Aug. 24.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	76½	5,450	...	...	7,352
Tuesday	76½	...	120	95	7,377
Wednesday	76¼	5,350	154	92	7,439
Thursday	76¼	...	3	97	7,345
Friday	76	3,900	75	145	7,275

Varnish Gums

Copal—The local market continues scantily supplied with Congo copal gum, which is the only kind of copal that can be shipped from the country of origin to the United States at this time. One long-delayed cargo has just reached here from the Belgian Congo but, as most of it had already been spoken for long since, it has not added to the stocks here but is being delivered on old orders as rapidly as WPB approves the applications of the consumers.

Shellac—The Midsummer lethargy into which the shellac market customarily falls at this season of the year is expected to be broken with a resurgence of activity within the ensuing month, as private building operations are resumed on a huge scale, necessitating the purchasing of considerable quantities of shellac for interior decorations. Two additional cargoes of lac from India have been received this past week but there is still a scarcity of seedlac and T. N., needed most pressingly for bleaching. Offers of the Bysaihki crop from India have been few in number and small in quantity. One of the latest arrivals has included 138,350 pounds of seedlac, 16,808 pounds of garnet lac, 33,307 pounds of buttonlac and 472,159 pounds of otherwise unspecific shellac.

Exports of shellac from Calcutta to all consuming countries for the first four months of this year, compared with those for the corresponding four-months' periods of 1944 and 1943, are shown below:—

	Packages— 1945	1944	1943
Orange	49,367	74,532	25,180
Garnet	4,325	1,570	1,268
Button	3,807	4,063	434
Seed	15,222	12,607	2,787
Other kinds	54	.....	.....
Totals	72,775	92,772	29,678

Glues and Binders

Casein — Outstanding among the past week's developments affecting this material has been the announcement that WPB has revoked as of August 31 its allocation control, as provided under schedule 113 of order M-300, which has hitherto required authorizations to buy as granted by WPB on approved applications. Another development of notable interest has been the arrival of two cargoes of Argentine casein, one consisting of 10,636 bags, weighting approximately 1,425,224 pounds, and the other aggregating only 4,508 bags, weighing about 604,072 pounds.

Glues—Although the need for withholding large quantities of both hide and bone glues to insure the meeting of all military requirements has been removed by the ending of the Japanese war, no move has yet been made by WPB toward lifting allocation control of these glues, albeit the industry advisory committee is planning to urge such action at a meeting with WPB scheduled for September 12. Meanwhile, with production still held down considerably by humid weather and lack of adequate manpower, consumers are unable to obtain allocations for more than 60 percent of the amounts granted to them at the outset of this year. Latest arrivals have included 600 bags of animal glue, 300 bags of sheet bone, 12,860 bags of granulated bones and 54 bales of gluestock.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

CASHEW KERNELS—114 cs, 5,700 lbs, Aristocrat Nut Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, D Hecht & Co
350 cs, 17,500 lbs, Johnson Nut Co
1,496 cs, 74,800 lbs, W A Camp & Co
101 cs, 5 050 lbs, Khosrovschahi & Co
CASEIN—420 bgs, 54,600 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
1,760 bgs, 228,800 lbs, First of Boston International Corp
1,056 bgs, 137,280 lbs, Packing Products Co
3,000 bgs, 390,000 lbs, Crawford, Callan & Co
8,000 bgs, 1,040,000 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
CASTOR BEANS—6,117 bgs, 917,550 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Sherwin Williams Co
24,237 bgs, 3,635,550 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHRYSAROBIN—10 cs, McKesson & Robbins
COCOA BEANS—5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
20,000 bgs, 4,000,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,400 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Machado & Co
COCONUTS—117 bgs, H Gould
CORK—15 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—1,149 bls, Wicander & Co
85 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—696 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
50 bgs, C H Chrystal & Co
DILLSEED—332 bgs, 43,160 lbs, L Furth, Inc
245 bgs, 31,850 lbs, Joel Bieler Export & Import Co, Inc
FLEASEED HUSK—517 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
1,065 bgs, S B Penick & Co
478 bgs, Peek & Velsor
135 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FLIES, DRIED—56 bgs
GINGER—425 bgs, A G Dunn
150 bgs, L E Ransom & Co
GLUE, ANIMAL—600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp
BONE SHEET—100 bgs, Nicholson & Co
200 bgs, Polish Trading Co
GLUESTOCK—54 bls, H Remis & Co
GUM, CHICLE—625 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co
LOCUST BEAN—10 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
5 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co
HAIR, HORSE—29 cs, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
21 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
20 cs, E B & A C Whitney
20 cs, Morris D Nelson
28 cs, N Wagman Co
22 cs, F H Cone & Co
HORSE MANE—18 cs, Brush & Weaver Hair Mfg Co
18 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
HORSE TAIL—100 cs, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
20 cs, H Sherman & Co
40 cs, A A Kreitman, Inc
HENNA, PWD—140 bgs, S B Penick & Co
HONEY—16 bbls, Andes Fruit & Product Corp
105 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cartons, E R Squibb & Sons
MENTHOL—111 cs, J Berlage & Co
250 cs, Bristol Myers Co
80 cs, McKesson & Robbins
75 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
66 cs, Lambert Pharmacal Co
200 cs, C L Huisking & Co
50 cs, Republic Chemical Corp
9 cs, Parsons & Whittemore
17 cs, Lyddon Corp
MICA—767 cs, United States Commercial Co
BLOCK—415 cs, United States Commercial Co
SCRAP—1,640 bgs, Bartholdo Adler

OIL, CASTOR—188 dms, East Asiatic Co
246 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
100 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
CITRONELLA—3 dms, W J Bush & Co
CODLIVER—100 bbls
442 dms
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co
LAVENDER SPIKE—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co
1 cs, Rosal Laboratories
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
173 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
30 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co
15 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
64 dms, P R Dreyer
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc
63 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Inc

OIL, LEMONGRASS—82 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
12 dms, W J Bush & Co
6 dms, Verona Chemical Co
1 dm, Campagnie Parento, Inc
LINSEED—3,980 dms, United States Commercial Co
OITICICA—820 bbls, Murray Oil Product Co
ROSEMARY—6 dms, Ungerer & Co
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
RUE—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
THYME, RED—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
TUNG—229 dms, United States Commercial Co
PAPAIN—1 cs, C L Huisking & Co
PAPRIKA—10 bgs, 1,400 lbs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, MacCormick & Co
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Blackman Trading Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Chef-Boy-ar-Dee Quality Food, Inc
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, P H Petry & Co
10 bgs, 1,400 lbs, D G Evans Coffee Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, F Flores
PHOSPHATE ROCK—500 tons
QUICKSILVER—75 flasks
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, International Product Corp
30,528 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
RHUBARB—27 bgs, Peek & Velsor
ROOTS, MEDICINAL—5 bls, Peek & Velsor
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—33 bls
SODA CHLORATE—3,046 bgs, United States Commercial Co
SOOT—150 bgs, H F Mitchell
SORVA—221 cs, Astoria Import & Mfg Co
313 cs
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,349 bgs, United States Commercial Co
THALLIUM SULPHATE—5 cs, United States Commercial Co
TURMERIC—160 bgs, A G Dunn
VALERIAN ROOT—23 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
WAX, BEES—16 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
70 bgs, Machado & Co
200 bgs, Dentists Supply Co
CARNAUBA—50 bgs, H W Cameron, Inc
71 bgs, Fred Henjes, Jr
60 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp
OURICURY—137 bgs, W R Grace & Co

Baltimore Imports

BROWN, UMBER, GR—56,540 lbs
GUM, LOCUST BEAN—46,368 lbs
TRAGACANTH—410,100 lbs
JUNIPER BERRIES—5,379 lbs
LAUREL LEAVES—9,856 lbs
LICORICE ROOT—311,693 lbs
MOLASSES—5,875,095 lbs
NUX VOMICA—45,182 lbs
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—237,188,935 lbs
SHELLAC—472,159 lbs
BUTTONLAC—33,307 lbs
GARNETLAC—16,808 lbs
SEEDLAC—138,350 lbs
SUMAC—2,262 lbs
ZINC CONCENTRATES—11,462,952 lbs

Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Zinc stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29	— .—
smaller lots, same basis.lb.	.30	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, ogs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb.	.08¼	- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb.	.08¾	- —
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb.	.0585	- —
Calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb	.0585	- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. ald..lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,fl,[4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices than bgs.	Pac. coast ¼c. higher	
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.28	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb.	.09¾	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies, lb	.06½	- —
Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb.	.07	- —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Aug. 6.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHAS and SOLVENTS
FOR: PAINT, LACQUER, WAXES, VARNISH, RUBBER, POLISHES, ENAMEL, SYNTHETICS, CLEANERS
Plasticizers and Extenders for Plastics
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SHELL OIL COMPANY, INC.
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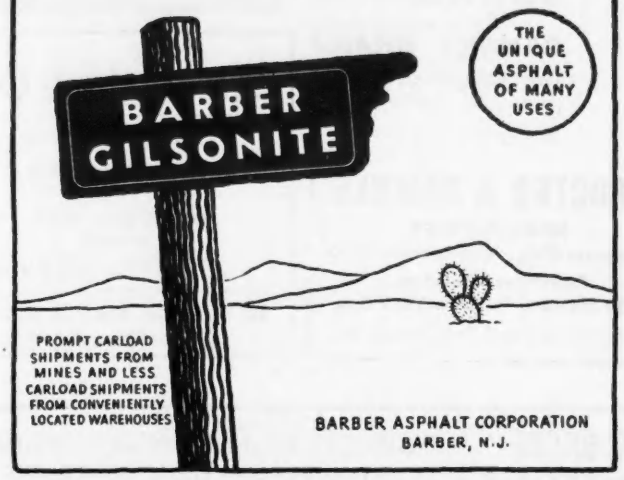
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA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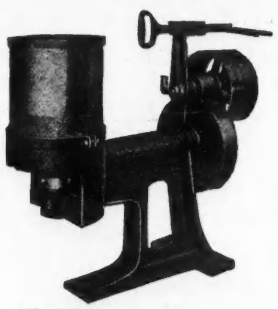

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Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
DOVER, OHIO · LOS ANGELES, CALIF. · TORONTO, CANADA

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.7

Action by the Government easing controls of drying oils was feature of the market during the week. An amendment to WFO 42a increased the oils and fats quota in the manufacture or protective coatings from 40 to 45 percent, retroactive to July 1 and for an additional increase to 50 percent effective October 1. War Production Board cancelled M-332, effective August 31, which order provided for the sale of replacement linseed oil instead of pure linseed oil to paint dealers, and also limited the amount of drying oils used in the production of finished paints.

The Commodity Credit Corporation lifted restrictions on the uses of tung oil, effective August 21, which were imposed July 17, thereby allowing this oil to be used for all domestic purposes.

An amendment to MPR 53 covering fats and oils to apply the same container differentials to palm kernel and babassu oil that are now provided in the case of coconut oil was issued by the Office of Price Administration, effective August 22. A price differential of 0.5c. per pound may be added to the bulk price of the oil when sold in returnable drums in carlot quantities; for carlots in more than one delivery of 10 drums the differential is 0.7c.; one delivery of 5 to 9 drums, 1.1c. and one delivery of 1 to 4 drums 1.5c. If the oil is shipped in non-returnable drums, 0.5c. per pound may be added to the above price.

An emergency quota for the manufacture of household sizes of shortening, cooking and salad oils, expected to total about 11,000,000 pounds, has been allotted by the Department of Agriculture. Manufacturers of these commodities for civilian consumption have a quota for the third quarter of 1945 of 77 percent of their average use of fats and oils in the third quarters of 1940 and 1941. Under amendment 18 to War Food Order 42, effective July 1 manufacturers are now allowed an additional 2 percent for the third quarter, which may be used only in the manufacture of household consumer sizes and the product may be distributed only to those local shortage areas designated by OPA.

Cottonseed Oil

Buying interest continued centered in new-crop crude oil during the week. Refiners were bidding at ceilings for deliveries up to next Summer, but crushers were not disposed to offer. Some scattered trading was reported for nearby delivery.

Cotton crop continued to make favorable progress during the week. Recent rains in the Southeast and other areas increased weevil damage. In Texas, progress and condition was good to very good, and picking was nearing completion in the southern and central portions of that State.

Total consumption of cottonseed oil for the 1944-45 season was placed at 2,909,685 barrels, compared with 2,806,306 barrels for 1943-44 and 3,517,905 barrels for 1942-43, according to the Bureau of Census. Oil disappearance during July, the final month for this season, totaled 158,663 barrels, against 205,740 barrels for June and 200,287 barrels during July last year. The visible supply of seed and oil at the end of July was estimated at 980,200 barrels, compared with 756,800 barrels a year ago.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.31 nom.
October	....	....	14.31 ask.
December	....	....	14.31 ask.
March	....	....	14.31 ask.
May	....	....	14.31 ask.
July	....	....	13.90 ask.

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Aug. 23.—No trading in cottonseed oil and meal. Mills showing no disposition to sell forward deliveries. Cotton crop making good progress, though frequent showers causing weevil threat. Planters plan to use poison freely should weevil become too numerous.

Atlanta, Aug. 23.—Due to lateness of crop, only scattered tanks of new-crop cottonseed oil sold in past week. All buyers are bidding full ceiling prices for shipments through next Summer.

Linseed Oil

Highlights in the linseed oil market during the week was the announcement of the amendment to WFO-42 increasing the overall oils and fats quota from 40 percent to 45 percent, retroactive to July 1, and for an additional increase to 50 percent, effective October 1, in the manufacture of protective coatings. And the rescinding of M-332 by the War Production Board, effective August 31, which order provided for the compulsory sale of replacement linseed oil instead of pure oil by paint dealers, and also limited the amount of drying oils that could be used in the production of finished paint products.

Trading in oil was spasmodic during the week, with moderate sales for September forward delivery at current quotations.

The Department of Agriculture approved regulations covering the Federal Crop Insurance Program with respect to the 1946 flaxseed crop.

Imports of linseed oil totaling 3,986 drums from Montevideo were consigned to the United States Commercial Corporation during the week.

Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Crushers were awaiting larger arrivals of new-crop seed before turning on the production heat, September 15 being set as the deadline between full 100 percent production and the current rate, which is estimated variously from 15 to 25 percent.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	5,280,000	11,100,000
Since Sept 1	224,970,000	348,590,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Deliveries were reported good against current contracts. Harvesting of the flaxseed crop was nearing completion in California, and August 1 conditions indicated an outturn of 1,808,000 bushels. Oil was quoted at

Cottonseed Data: August-July

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944-45	1943-44
Receipts	[1]4,361,675	3,984,022
Crushed	4,252,786	3,954,542
On hand July 31	219,745	118,256

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	1943-44
Produced	1,323,929,000	1,235,829,000
Shipped	1,321,258,000	1,233,500,000
On hand July 31	[2]54,905,000	29,759,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	1943-44
Produced	[3]1,199,771,000	1,155,047,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand July 31	[4]275,833,000	239,934,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944-45	1943-44
Produced	1,953,877	1,834,495
Shipped	1,929,270	1,824,987
On hand July 31	52,657	28,050

Hulls

	Tons 1944-45	1943-44
Produced	984,086	926,558
Shipped	936,760	923,729
On hand July 31	62,119	14,793

Linters

	Bales 1944-45	1943-44
Produced	[5]1,250,361	1,185,692
Shipped	1,292,955	1,259,699
On hand July 31	[6]19,326	61,920

[1] Includes 7,400 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but does not include 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944, and 1943, nor 79,179 and 52,520 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[2] Includes 11,307,000 pounds at oil mills, 37,367,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 6,231,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,300,052,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 257,979,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 17,854,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 239,278 bales first cut, 942,797 bales second cut, and 68,286 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 6,718 bales first cut, 11,627 bales second cut, and 981 bales mill run.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

14.5c. per pound in tankcars, and 14.9c., drums, carlots.

Flaxseed—Trading in new-crop flaxseed at ceilings active during the week.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Ceiling prices took the first 50 cars of new flaxseed that rolled into the Minneapolis market last week, buyers paying little or no attention to price as the outlook in the postwar oil and paint market indicated that there would be a use for every pound of oil produced from the current crop. Crop reports were still optimistic, first arrivals from the Southern territory showing better quality than first arrivals last season, but some doubt expressed about the quality of the crop being cut in the Northern areas.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44		Shipments 1944-43	
This week	22,500	144,500	134,500	1,098,000
Since Sept. 1.	11,985,000	23,793,000	2,203,500	4,270,000

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires. Aug. 24.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 122,000 bushels to United Kingdom during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels.

Hull, Aug. 24.—Bombay, £40, August; Calcutta, £34¼, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming demand was active on allocation. Supplies were reported limited for all grades. Market firm at ceilings. Imports of 534 drums of castor oil noted from Brazil during the week.

Corn—Production of oil was restricted by the scarcity of corn. Supplies were light and offerings for all positions were meager.

Coconut—Stocks in the country were held in the government stockpile and were estimated from 60,000 to 70,000 tons. Domestic consumers are in dire need of this oil and would readily absorb this quantity should it be released by the government.

Oiticica—Interest lagged during the week, but the market continued firm at ceilings. Supplies here are said to be light and were closely held at former levels. The Brazilian market also was strong with offerings for shipments scanty and restricted to forward positions. Arrivals totaled 820 drums for delivery against former contracts.

Olive—Importers continued to wait for firm orders for shipment from Europe and North Africa. Recent offers from Spain were tentative and were predicated on the issuance of export licenses by the government. Stocks on spot are nil and the market entirely nominal.

Palm—It was reported that some 4,000 tons were released from the government stockpile to soapmakers a week ago, following the cancellation of government contracts for tin plate.

Peanut—No new-crop oil sales were reported, though refiners were bidding actively for shipment through next Summer. Crushers were unwilling to offer until they had some idea as to the quantity of peanuts that will be available for crushing.

Rapeseed—Regulations of the Bureau of Customs providing for import taxes on certain vegetable oils have been amended to provide for the conditional exemption of rapeseed oil the Treasury Department has announced. Part 10 of the customs regulations of

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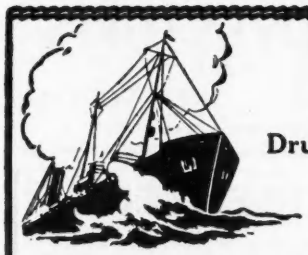

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1943 has been amended by adding the following new section:—

Sec. 10.100—Rapeseed oil to be used in the manfacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil. Pursuant to I.R.C. section 2491 (*f*), rapeseed oil imported to be used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil may be released without the deposit of tax in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as leather to be used in the manufacture of footwear (see sec. 10.84), except that proof of use shall include a description of the processing in sufficient detail to enable the collector to determine whether the rapeseed oil under consideration has been used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil, and the other documents required shall be modified accordingly.

Soybean—Inquiry for new crop oil continued keen, but offerings were limited. Some trading has been transacted at ceilings but the volume was reported light.

Tung—Removal of restrictions on the uses of tung oil by Commodity Credit Corporation, August 21, resulted in considerable business being placed at ceilings for oil held in the government stockpile. Arrivals of 229 drums of tung oil from the Argentine were reported during the week.

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Demand for all oil was good, but supplies were limited. Ruling prices in tankcars, f.o.b., follow:—Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.6c. per pound; chinawood, 38½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 8c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 14.51c. per pound; mustard seed, 14c. per pound; peanut, crude, 13.9c. per pound; sesame, crude, 15c. per pound; soybean, crude, 12.50c. per pound, and refined, bleached and deodorized, 13.815c. per pound.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Business in vegetable oils generally is good. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, crude, mills, loose, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, carlots; soybean oil, crude, tankcars, Decatur, 11¾c. per pound, Decatur; refined, unbleached, undeodorized, Decatur, 12.69c.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Supply situation continued tight and the market was strong and unchanged at ceilings. Production has been reduced by the small hog slaughter which has further lowered available supplies. Demand continued keen, with business restricted at ceilings.

Lard—This market continued strong, with offerings limited to small quantities for civilian use. Prices were maintained at ceilings. Lard stocks in the United States on August 1 showed light gains and were indicated at 79,078,000 pounds, compared with 65,899,000 pounds July 1, 342,450,000 pounds August 1, 1944, and five-year average of 265,047,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks on August 15 totaled 9,697,242 pounds, against 9,984,469 pounds August 1, and 60,874,270 pounds August 15, last year.

Tallow—Conditions continued firm under a keen request and the scarcity of supplies. Trading was light and spotty at ceilings, with demand unsatisfied.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Business in fats and oils light. Supplies scarce. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, 8⅝c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Business in crude and refined oils was quiet during the week. Refiners continued to bid at ceilings for crude, but trading was reported inactive, because of the lack of offerings. Owing to the small catch of fish of late, production of oil thus far this season does not look promising.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.—Reports from the menhaden fishing grounds state that weather conditions continued unfavorable and the catches were small, with the fish no bigger in size or in yield of oil. In fact, the situation is deemed so

—Continued on page 56

Exports to Switzerland

American manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes and allied raw materials, are requested to communicate with this experienced importing firm and agency.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Scarcity of corn continued to curtail production of dextrins and starches during the week. Processors were operating some plants on a part-time basis, while others were shut down. This further tightened the supply situation and increased the delays in shipments of sizing materials to consumers. Arrivals of tapioca flour showed some improvement during the past fortnight and additional quantities were afloat and due shortly. These supplies, however, will not suffice to cover requirements of consumers for any length of time.

Tanners were showing little interest in tanstuffs at present, in view of the heavy inventories of most materials, and no improvement is expected in new business until late in the year. Primary markets however, continued firm, owing to the steady demand from European buyers. Reports from India indicated that the excellent demand for myrobalans from Europe has strengthened the market there and appreciably advanced quotations. Leather finishes were in good request from abroad, but orders for sizable quantities were held up by export restrictions, which were expected to be lifted shortly.

To allow a textile manufacturer to switch swiftly from military to civilian production after receiving notice of military cutbacks, the War Production Board issued a special direction August 20 granting exceptions to the distribution restrictions of twenty-five textile orders and regulations. Under special direction 24 to Order M-328, a manufacturer who faces loss of production as a result of military contract terminations, will be given 30 days' automatic relief from the regulations that froze his distribution to military orders. To obtain this relief, a manufacturer must file an application by registered mail with WPB, Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Chemicals

Alumina Formate—Delivery against former orders was in steady call, while new business was light and spasmodic. Quotations were unchanged.

Bichromates—While some contracts for bichromates for military needs, were reported to have been cancelled, the heavy demand for civilian uses would promptly absorb all supplies. The market continued firm at ceilings. It was reported that bichromate allocations for September would be the same as August. An active inquiry for export was in the market for bichromates and other chemicals.

Prussiates—War Production Board reported the removal of allocation controls on prussiates effective August 31. Withdrawals against former contracts was fairly active. Export inquiry was reported keen.

Soda Formate—Market was steady and unchanged. Buying interest was moderate. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Firmness in vegetable oils and tallow was reflected in all grades. Prices were unchanged and strong. Inquiry continued active for prompt and nearby delivery. Deliveries on prior orders were in good request.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Steady consuming demand against contracts was reported while new business was light and mainly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Albumen, Egg—Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Supplies were at low ebb and in excellent demand. Production was restricted and from present indications little improvement was looked for in the near future. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Dextrin, Corn—Although production was resumed in some plants, supplies were in small supply. Demand was active. Orders were unfilled owing to the scarcity of supplies. Deliveries were delayed from eight to ten weeks. Market was firm at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—Owing to the lack of supplies, trading was quiet during the week. Demand continued keen and bids at ceilings brought out little material. Production showed no improvement. The egg futures market was easier during the week in a general liquidating movement prompted by fears the Army would curtail its egg purchases during the next two weeks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.3	296.3	293.8	266.3

Starch, Corn—Production in an Eastern plant was resumed during the past week, while operations in the West continued on a part-time basis. Offerings of corn continued scarce and with curtailed production of late it will be some time before shipments can reach normal dimensions. Producers reported deliveries from seven to twelve weeks behind schedules. Visible supply of corn declined 752,000 bushels for the week ended August 18, totaling 4,658,000 bushels as compared with 10,929,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Discussions were being held concerning the granting of a government subsidy to producers of starch in Maine. The subsidy was withdrawn last season and the output declined to about 6,000 tons, while in the previous year with the subsidy in effect, production was close to 20,000 tons. The probable large crop of potatoes has greatly encouraged the prospects of an increased output of starch for this season.

Starch, Sweet Potato—Reports from Mississippi state that the plant at Laurel was not expected to operate this season in view of the inability of its operators to compete for potatoes with canners and dehydrators.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals of 6,349 bags were reported from Brazil during the week. Additional supplies were afloat and due to arrive shortly. However, these stocks were consigned for delivery against previous contracts and not offered in the open market. Supplies here continued scarce and in excellent demand. Offerings of low-grade flour for shipment from Brazil were reported quite liberal, while high grades were limited. Market was firm at import ceilings. Inquiry from European and other foreign buyers was said to be active.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading was moderate, mainly for prompt delivery. Market continued firm at ceilings. Supplies were not heavy.

Divi-Divi—Although consuming inquiry has not improved, reports from primary points indicated a firm market with European buyers showing increased interest in shipments. American consumers appear to have good-sized inventories, and were practically out of the market.

Hematine Extract—Deliveries on previous contracts were moving in good volume. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Mangrove Bark—Outside of a fair inquiry for good quality bark, the market was quiet and steady. Offerings of this grade was light and closely held at current levels. Primary markets were reported firm under an excellent inquiry from Europe.

Myrobalans—Active trading for shipment for European account has created a firmer market in India and prices were boosted $4 per ton. American consumers have heavy inventories and were practically out of the market.

Quebracho—Arrivals of extract totaled 44,000 bags during the week. Imports of late have been heavy and tanners' inventories were reported to be well stocked. Market was unchanged and steady at ceilings. European buyers were showing an excellent inquiry, according to advices from primary centers.

Wattle Bark—Lack of offerings of wattle extract continued to restrict trading. Tanners were seeking supplies at ceilings for prompt and nearby shipment. Demand for bark was light.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—8-27-1945

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FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

It was small wonder that the features of greatest importance to drugs and fine chemicals last week were the prompt move by the War Production Board to return the chemical industry to freedom from government control and the ending of lend-lease by order of the President.

On August 20, WPB revoked many chemical orders, the majority of the revocations being effective August 31 and a few of them on September 30. Except for bismuth and cadmium metals, no drug or fine chemical was immediately freed from government control but those two metals even now are entirely free from governmental restrictions on distribution.

Among the articles to be decontrolled on August 31 were acetone and diacetone, acetaldehyde alkamolamines, alkylamines, butyl acetate and alcohol, citric acid, codliver and halibut liver oils, emetine, ethyl acetate, ethyl ether, formaldehyde, glycol ethers, hexamethylenetetramine, hydroquinone, isopropyl acetate and alcohol, methylethyl ketone, methylisobutyl ketone, peroxygens, pentaerythritol, quinacrine, trichlorethylene, and perchlorethylene. Bismuth chemicals and glycos were scheduled for decontrol on September 30.

Government stockpiles of some of these items may exist. Furthermore, cancellation of orders is going to affect the amount of materials to be delivered on contracts. Taken together, the two sources of additional supplies ultimately to be available for all civilian consumers constitutes a problem in supply that the producers are only now beginning to examine with a view to a solution that will not hurt continuing operation of producing plants.

Another development almost certain to affect the amount of stocks available was the President's order putting an end to all lend-lease transactions and making supplies bought for lend-lease transactions and making supplies bought for lend-lease available for sale to our Allies whose war needs had been supplied under lend-lease by the arsenal of democracy which is the United States. The lend-lease due the U. S. is expected to be cancelled 50 percent.

The presidential action came suddenly and gave our Allies practically no time to rearrange their affairs. To buy drugs and fine chemicals assigned to lend-lease before the order will require that foreign nations establish buying credits here. At this juncture, establishment of credit can be done almost only by the United States government making loans to those wanting to buy. Few of our potential customers have dollar credits in U. S. banks at present.

Whatever merchandise is not bought by the Allies inevitably becomes a surplus stock for sale in this country. Added to existing stockpiles and a producing industry completely relieved from government distribution control, the whole poses a real problem if the holdings are to be absorbed and factory employment maintained at desirable levels.

The sale price change last week was a further drop in quicksilver quotations. Price control of the metal was ended by OPA.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $5 per flask

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
210.2	210.4	215.4	239.5

Acetanilide — Civilian demand constituted virtually all business done last week and the total was substantial. Government takings will be mainly from government - owned stocks, which are understood to be substantial in size.

Acetone—With military and lend-lease takings virtually at an end, civilian consumers should inside of two months be getting all of this article they desire. Some quarters believe that the tight position is definitely broken.

Acid, Ascorbic — All requirements should be met promptly from now on. Particularly so if all lend-lease transactions are at an end. Production is excellent.

Acid, Citric — The OPA says that need for sugar rationing will continue for some time and also that relief will come only when world stocks become larger. Reports to the effect that citric acid would go off allocation on August 31 were declared by the leading producers not to have been confirmed; nothing definite has been told the producers as yet. WPB, however, lists the article for decontrol on August 31.

Acid, Tartaric — Spanish acid continues to pour into this country. The latest arrival was 940 barrels from Barcelona. The market tends to become more competitive.

Alcohol — Reconstruction of alcohol business within the framework of peacetime business is the main problem before distillers of commercial material. The general feeling is that the normal commercial requirements of the country from now on will exceed the normality of the prewar period and, therefore, cutbacks in production will leave some new wartime production as a permanent part of the alcohol-producing industry. The need for immediate reconstruction is urgent and part of the same will be cancellation of contracts and lifting of WPB distribution controls at an early date.

Aloin—Prices hold and seem destined for a steady position in view of the recent strengthening in the price position of Curacao gum aloe. No Cape aloe is known to be available, a fact that heightens the interest in the product of Curacao.

Atropine — A reasonable degree of stability prevailed in prices when moderate quantities were under request. However, business of substantial size would find some sellers inclined to sharpen their pencils before quoting.

Berberine — Increase in stocks is a possibility that producers have mentioned for some time past. The idea was predicated on the belief that raw material stocks would increase. Little berberin can be bought at the present time in local circles.

Butyl Acetate — Eventual lifting of WPB distribution controls should aid civilian consumers whose allocations have been distinctly moderate that military and lend-lease requirements could be supplied. Lend-lease is over and military demand should be close to an end.

Caffeine—It is expected that Brazil will continue to be a shipper of substantial quantities of caffeine for some time to come. Her shipments can be absorbed readily so long as domestic manufacturers have difficulty in getting unlimited supplies of raw material. But restoration of raw material imports in quantity is probably not too far off.

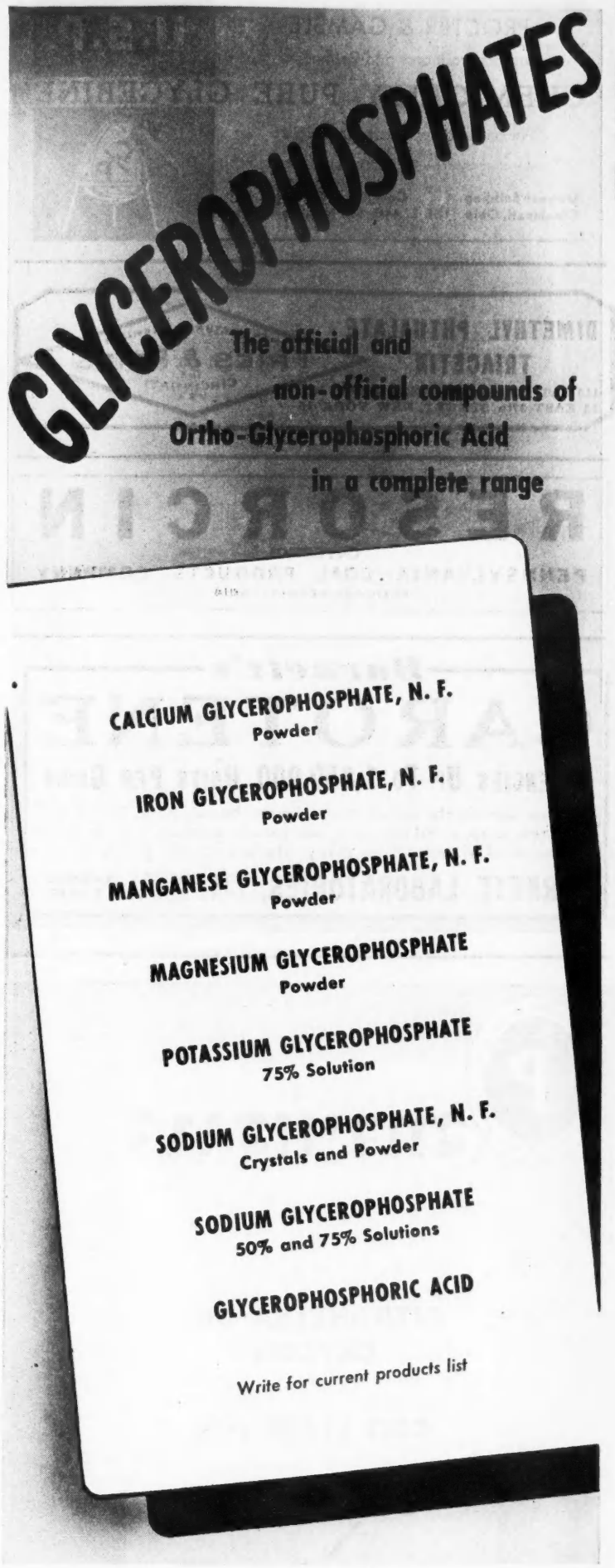
Calcium Acetate — June production totaled 658,000 pounds, comparing with the May output of 829,000 pounds. Stocks in hand at the end of June totaled 123,000 pounds. On May 31, they totaled 225,000 pounds.

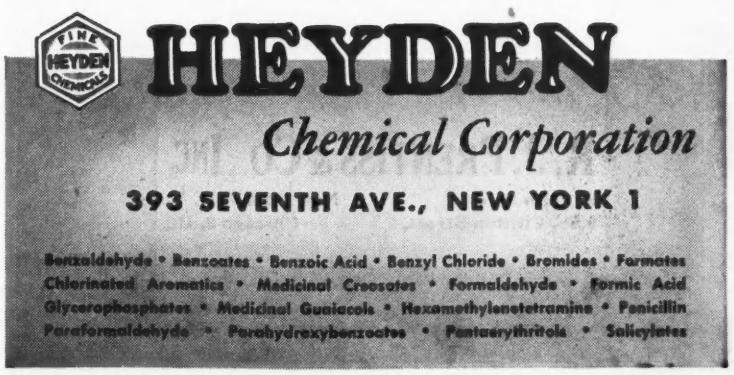
Castor Oil — Imports of beans from Brazil totaled 4,808,100 pounds last week, bringing the total of importations since January 1 to 176,715,990 pounds. The total compares with 175,743,540 pounds imported during the corresponding period of 1944. OPA has not indicated its intention regarding lifting of price control, nor has the lifting of WFO controls been yet effected.

Chicago, Aug. 22—Continued strength and active business are still noted in castor oil. Inquiry has been better, while actual orders are good. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, carlots, 13½c.; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Chrysarobin—Distributors have received supplies from Brazil, the latest

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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arrival being 10 cases which will go almost immediately into consumption.

Codliver Oil—It is understood that conditions in Norway are righting themselves in excellent fashion, and also that the British producers will have fishing fleets at sea in numbers calculated to produce enough oil to be of influence in the world consuming markets. Imports continued to reach this market, the latest total being 542 drums which had been well spoken for prior to arrival.

Cream of Tartar—The space between minimum prices quoted on domestic and imported material is very wide, imported being the lower at 50c. to 55c. per pound according to quantity. The domestic makers have yet to take notice of what appears to be a growing competition from imported material.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Some interest was shown in WPB removal of distribution controls as of August 31. The price spread between minimum and maximum quotations is quite wide and withdrawal of all controls could change the general aspect of the

Ephedrine—Makers of synthetic material doubt that natural ephedrine made from ephedra herb can compete in price with synthetic even though extremely low prices prevail when the herb again can be exported from China.

Fishliver Oils—The tightness of supply is going to work against re-establishment of normal distribution of these oils. Demand is excellent. The President's order ending lend-lease operations may create a better supply position for domestic distribution and consumption.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Demand for fish liver oils was good but supplies short. Market was relatively quiet.

Glycerin—The market was rather routine in its aspects last week. All government control of distribution was removed months ago and hence the glycerin producing industry has had an opportunity to reconstruct its affairs, or to make progress in that direction, long before peace arrived. Some quarters with small export orders to fill report difficulty in getting goods from the producers. Yet, export bulks large in the postwar plans of the refiners. Of course, domestic export eventually will run into competition from Britain when that country seeks to recover her lost customers.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Business in glycerin is holding up well. Inquiry remains good. Tone is firm, and the market seems in good balance. Prices are:—Chemically pure, 17c. per pound, tankcar; 17¼c., drums, carlots; 17¾c., drums, less than carlots; high gravity, 16¾c., tankcar; 17c., drums, carlots; 17½c., drums, less than carlots.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide—The supply more than equals consumer needs at this time and producers engage in a deal of competition when firm orders reach the open market.

Menthol—The market appeared to have a tendency toward solidification at or near the current market of $5.50 to $5.75 per pound. During the past week, the arrival of 858 cases more of Brazilian menthol, however, did not contribute much real strength to a market notable for continuous decline for many weeks.

Methanol—According to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census, production data on synthetic and natural methanol stands as follows:—

Methanol Data: Jan.-June

	Gallons	
	Synthetic 100%	Natural 80%
January	6,455,000	317,000
February	5,827,000	279,000
March	6,791,000	305,000
April	6,378,000	293,000
May	6,715,000	341,000
June	6,012,000	313,000

In terms of 100 percent pure methanol, the output of 341,000 gallons of natural methanol, 80 percent purity, in June, was equivalent to 194,060 gallons, which compares with 6,012,000 gallons of 100 percent purity synthetic material.

Quicksilver—Prices were down once more, this time stopping at $125 per flask, but being none too secure at that level. With military need for quicksilver at an end, the presence of European competition, the existence of a large government-owned stockpile, and the reappearance of imports from Mexico combined to make for considerable uncertainty in local circles. OPA withdrew price control late last week.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The quicksilver market here was extremely unsettled this week, following the end of the war with Japan. The industry was looking to Washington to see what steps are going to be taken and when. Metal was being quoted between $128 and $138 per flask, this city.

Quinine—WPB has released some quinine for civilian use, a start back along the road that leads to normal transactions in this antimalarial. Chinese troops are to occupy the island of Formosa, where the Nips had cinchona bark plantations under cultivation. Perhaps, if the plantations have not been wrecked, Chinese production of quinine may eventually develop. At least, Japanese quinine won't bother the world for a long time, since the Dutch have long memories, and the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies was not without atrocities perpetrated by the Nips. An experimental station for the study of the production of quinine has been established in French West Africa by governmental decree. The French expect to satisfy all their own needs by 1955. It will be poetic justice if the nation that discovered quinine at last should

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be able to grow its own cinchona bark requirements.

Totaquine—Totaquine is being obtained from cinchona bark cultivated in the Usambara mountains of Tanganyika and, more recently, in Uganda, according to British reports. A factory was built in Tanganyika in 1942 and its output in 1943 totaled about 6,300 pounds. The product contained the average quinine content of about 35 percent as well as a high percentage of other alkaloids believed to be effective in the treatment of malaria.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—*Continued from page 50*

unfavorable that, according to one account, the operators at Wildwood have cut out or contemplate doing so. The season has continued as poor as it could well be since the middle of July, with no improvement in sight, and advices of a new storm working up from the Florida region. The fishing companies, as a consequence, are taking on no additional orders for oil. Meanwhile, the crude oil ceiling stands at 8.9 cents per pound.

Sardine—A brisk demand for crude oil at ceilings continued during the week. Producers were not offering, as prospective production was said to be sold well ahead on the if-and-when-made basis. Fishing on the Pacific coast was reported good thus far this season and compared favorably with the catch a year ago.

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Sardine fishing in Northern California has been good since the start of the season, August 1. More than 25,000 tons have been landed at Monterey this month. Market remained tight at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon, bulk.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—While government contracts for red oil used in incendiary bombs were reported cancelled, allocations were still in effect, which thus far prevented the release of the oil for many civilian uses. Demand was excellent and any additional available material would be promptly taken at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Consuming inquiry continued keen, and supplies were still insufficient to cover requirements. Recent OPA order, effective August 18, placing the price ceilings for imported material on the same levels of domestic grades, resulted in the drying up of trading of the former. Market was firm.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Business in fatty acids moderate, with supplies light. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buyers continued to bid at ceilings for shipment up to next March. Light business was reported in the Mississippi Valley for January-March shipment. Crushers were reluctant to offer and were of the opinion that local consumers would absorb production during the next few months.

Linseed Meal—Offerings of new crop meal continued scarce. Crushers busy filling old crop on former contracts.

Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Crushers, expecting to get into production on a full time basis at mid-September, were not anxious to make sales of new crop meal at the present time and seemed satisfied with current bookings.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	3,180,000	10,740,000
Since Sept. 1.....	175,030,000	358,060,000

Peanut—There are no surplus stocks of old crop meal. New crush expected to start about the middle of October. Feed trade was bidding at ceilings for shipment through next March. Trading was quiet.

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—Meals continue tight and many mixers are unable to get their needs filled

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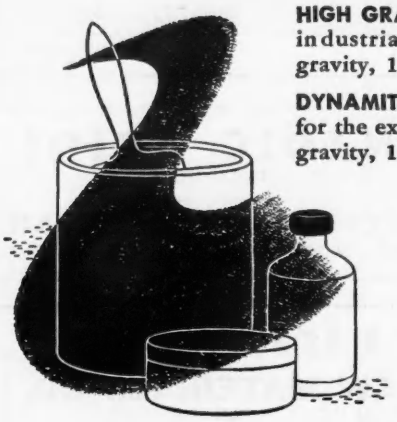

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August Allocations

—Continued from page 40

pharmaceuticals, 85 percent; metals refining, 65 percent, and miscellaneous uses, about 60 percent.

Sodium Metasilicate—In the initial allocation period sufficient sodium metasilicate was distributed to meet minimum direct and identifiable indirect military requirements. Since demand exceeded production, it was impossible to allocate as much as was requested for civilian uses.

Sodium Phosphates—Allocations for the July-August period were reported in July.

Sulphuric Acid—The normal supply was augmented by spent acid from the various ordnance works and virtually all requests were granted in full.

Thallium Chemicals—Approximately 75 percent of the supply was made available for military uses, the ballance going into civilian rodent and ant control.

Theobromine—Requests for this material, which is used for medicinal purposes only, were granted in full for current requirements.

Toluene—Initial allocations included: Miscellaneous protective coatings, 219,652 gallons (93 percent of requests); ammunition coatings, 12,515 gallons (100 percent); container coatings, 11,552 gallons (100 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 91,702 gallons (100 percent); solvents, 43,911 gallons (100 percent); neoprene solvents, 46,050 gallons (100 percent); adhesives, 30,340 gallons (97 percent); medicinals, 24,473 gallons (100 percent); laboratory and research, 8,241 gallons (100 percent); cleaning, 54 gallons (100 percent); blends controlled by order M-150, 10,000 gallons (14 percent); zinc chromate primer, 55 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 229,260 gallons (100 percent).

Trichloroethylene — August allocations met all direct and indirect military requirements. Commercial dry cleaning received an allocation of 414,700 pounds. Interim allocations made to producers under the provisions of paragraph (f) to M-300 totaled 1,030,000 pounds.

Ultramarine Blue—Removed from allocation control and placed under order M-340.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins—Protective coatings: Allocations of protective coatings urea and melamine aldehyde resins were made up to 100 percent of requests depending upon capacities of each producer. In cases where requests exceeded capacities, percentage cuts were made to fit into the available production capacities. Allocations by groups were as follows:—Group E, 195,786 pounds, (100 percent); group F, 52,959 pounds (100 percent); group G, 93,660 pounds (100 percent); group H, 15,690 pounds (100 percent); group I, 351,780 pounds (84 percent); group J, 155,904 pounds (81 percent); group K, 113,706 pounds (34 percent). Holding compounds and resins not used in protective coatings were removed from allocation control and placed under order M-340.

Vinyl Polymers—Available quantities of resin were allocated to producers under paragraph (f) for all copolymers except saran, and limited quantities of polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinyl butyral were similarly released for distribution.

Vulcanized Fiber Tubing—Removed from allocation control and placed under M-340.

Vitamin A—Civilian requests were granted: Medicinals, 4,088.9 billion USP-XII units (79.9 percent of requests); food fortification, 169.5 billion USP-XII units (79 percent); oleomargarin, 654.7 billion USP-XII units (100 percent); feeding oils, 1,776.0 billion USP-XII units (57.7 percent).

Xylene—Initial allocations included protective coatings, 1,566,026 gallons (81 percent of requests); blends controlled by M-150, 1,445,008 gallons (100 percent); cleaning, 50,934 gallons (89 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 22,335 gallons (87 percent); adhesives and cements, 135,316 gallons (100 percent); printing ink, 34,164 gallons (100 percent); laboratory and research, 2,211 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous, 30,920 gallons (67 percent).

Campbell Leaves Acme White Lead & Color

Clarence D. Campbell has resigned from the Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Campbell had been with the organization for twenty years. For ten years he was head of the stores department' and in 1944 he was made merchandising counselor.

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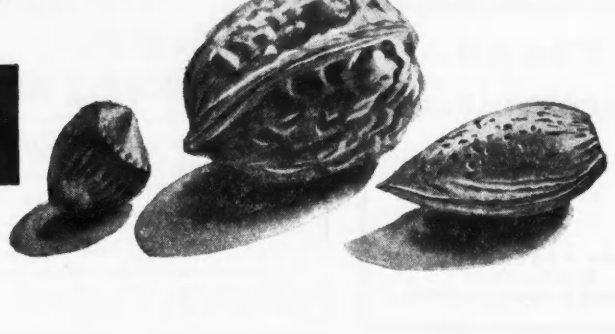

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Agriculture Department

—Continued from page 3

assistant administrator for fiscal and administrative control; C. W. Kitchen, assistant administrator for regulatory and inspection work; Col. R. L. Harrison, assistant administrator for inventory management. Designated as staff officers are J. B. Hasselman, director of information; H. B. Boyd, director of price; D. A. FitzGerald, director of requirements and allocations, and E. B. Black, transportation officer.

The production and marketing administration consists of ten commodity branches, a number of functional branches and an overall field service branch which will carry to the field, through State and county agricultural committees, programs dealing directly with farmers. The fats and oils branch is under the direction of W. H. Jasspon. PMA also includes the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. As administrator, Mr. Hutson will also serve as president of CCC.

The Production and Marketing Administration consolidates the Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, the Office of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation; the Offices of the Manager and the Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Office of Marketing Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, the Office of Price, the Office of Transportation, the Office of Materials and Facilities, the Office of Labor, the Office of Home Food Supply, the Office of Investigatory Services, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which is in the process of liquidation.

The PMA organization structure is based on recommendations made after several weeks' study by a committee on organization headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Kansas State College. In addition to key department officials the committee included J. W. Tapp, vice-president of the Bank of America; G. B. Thorne, vice-president of Wilson & Co., and Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, executive secretary of the National Cheese Institute.

Antitrust Cases

—Continued from page 3

thirty-five cases had been held up during the war at the request of the military but ten of these were closed out by settlements between the departments and the defendants, most of the settlements being by way of pleas of nolo contendere being entered by the defendants.

The twenty-five cases freed for prosecution by the military include actions against the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation et al (dyestuffs); the Bemis Brothers Bag Company et al (open-mesh bags); the General Chemical Company et al (laboratory chemicals); the General Electric Company et al (tungsten carbide); Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. et al (chemicals); William S. Gray & Co. et al (methanol); Merck & Co. et al (pharmaceuticals).

Of the ten cases that were instituted and settled during the war, nine involved alleged violations of the antitrust laws in the production and marketing of chemicals. These included four cases against E. I du Pont de Nemours & Co. et al, involving chromic acid, formic acid, muriatic acid, and explosives, and the following:—Halibut Liver Oil Producers et al, involving vitamin oil; Monsanto Chemical Company et al, involving sulphuric acid; Mutual Chemical Company of America et al, involving bichromates; Tannin Corporation et al, involving quebracho; and Victor Chemical Works et al, involving oxalic acid.

General Printing Ink

—Continued from page 3

stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The consolidation will shortly change its name to the Sun Chemical Corporation. It is planning for joint research in many fields, including paints, industrial finishes, adhesives, plastics, resins, new methods of pigment dispersion, and general chemical research in recognition of the fact that the combined sales volume, catering to so many fields, calls for a vast expansion in research. The location of the plants of both companies throughout the country will enable them to lower distribution costs and to give better service to customers.

It is contemplated that A. C. Horn will become a member of the board of directors of the General Printing Ink Corporation, and that A. E. Horn will succeed him as president of the A. C. Horn Company division.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Lightning-like and widespread progress in the readjustment from wartime to peacetime conditions has been accomplishment throughout the entire petroleum industry within the past week. Virtually all the wartime curbs on the transportation and distribution of petroleum derivatives have been tossed overboard. Arrangements have been made for a trimming of the industry's rate of crude oil production to an amount commensurate with the sharp recession of military requirements.

And, with the immediate curtailment and expected early termination of all subsidy payments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the transportation of crude petroleum and products, there has arisen the spector of an approaching reduction in price ceilings on the principal petroleum products in the Central and North Atlantic states of seven-eights of a cent to 1½ cents per gallon, effective on or after September 1.

Overshadowing all other moves in the lifting of controls on the marketing of petroleum derivatives within the week has been the announcement of the long-expected revocation, as of August 31, of WPB order M-150, regulating the distribution of all aromatic solvents.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Outstanding among last week's developments has been the announcement of the impending revocation of order M-150, whereby all controls on the xylene range solvents and blends in this high-solvency aromatic naphtha category, embraced in Class A, and on the toluene range included in Class B, will be entirely lifted, August 31, as a sequel to the simultaneous removal of all curbs on xylol and toluol, provided in schedules 23 and 21 of M-300.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Continues moving in fair volume, but with the greatest activity shown in civilian takings, as military purchases begin to recede.

Lacquer Diluent—Buying interest is still moderately keen on the part of civilian manufacturers of varnishes and lacquers, but heavily diminishing on the part of military interests.

Mineral Spirit—Still being purchased on a sizable scale by civilian paint makers and on a lesser scale for military account.

Rubber Solvent—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber continue to take up about all current offerings and output of this solvent.

Stoddard Solvent—Being taken up chiefly by civilian dry cleaning interests, but also in some measure by military procurement agencies.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Currently bought in fair-sized quantities by paint and varnish makers engaged in civilian enduse production and in lesser quantities by those still filling uncancelled military orders.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Trade in petroleum solvents and diluents in this area is still along active lines, with the general tone of the market still strong. With the removal of controls, civilian buyers are looking forward to the obtaining of additional quantities of various products.

Los Angeles, Aug. 24.—Demand for all solvents and diluents has been good on the Pacific coast this past week, with orders in most instances being filled.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—In recognition of the notable diminution of military requirements for the fortifying of gasoline in the production of high-octane gasoline, larger quantities of this liquefied petroleum gas are now being released for use in home cooking and heating in the South and Southwest and for generating intense heat needed in some private industrial processes. The cutdown in military requirements has resulted from the discovery that present stockpiles of 100-octane gasoline are sufficiently large to provide adequately for these needs for several months to come, which has led to a recommendation by PAW for the termination of all military contracts for this gasoline, with a provision for a tapering-off period not to exceed 30 days.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, from stripper wells in 23 pools, in eight states, 2c. to 35c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

Heptane—In only slightly lessened demand, as buying for military accounts wanes.

Hexane—Still being bought in moderate quantities.

Octanes—Buying interest holding out well.

Pentanes—Continues to move in fair-sized volume, with more now going out on civilian account than on military.

Propane—Conditions almost exactly similar to those mentioned above as prevailing in butane also characterize the market for this liquefied petroleum gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of standard process types, these waxes continue to move in sizable volume into consuming channels. Allocation control, as provided hitherto by PDO No. 19, has now been removed.

Paraffin—An increasing supply of crude scale wax is noted in the hands of producers and suppliers, with the sudden withdrawal of lend-lease assistance and the elimination of the need for maintaining stockpiles for that purpose and also to provide an adequate reserve for meeting military requirements which have waned considerably of late, as the need for chlorinated paraffin has tapered off heavily. Although removed from complete allocation control, paraffin is still subject to the provisions of preference order M-340, which nevertheless assures a fairly liberal quantity of crude scale for distribution on unrated orders. There is still a shortage of most refined grades, but this deficit in numerous refined lines will presumably be changed to more liberal supplies as refiners resume operations on a more extensive scale.

Petrolatums—Still moving in sizable volume into consuming channels, with prices well maintained on U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades.

White Mineral Oils—Continue in fairly brisk demand, with producers and other suppliers holding their prices firmly.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Wartime restrictions on the shipment of petroleum and its products by railroad tankcars and tanktrucks and also on the nation's inland waterways systems, including the Great Lakes, have been lifted by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has ordered immediate curtailment and an early termination of subsidy payments on the transportation of crude petroleum and petroleum products as no longer warrantable.

Calculating on a materially lowered demand for petroleum and its products next month, in view of the heavy downward revisions of military requirements, PAW has reduced the daily rate of crude oil production for September by 327,930 gallons from the all-time record daily rate of 5,240,000 barrels certified for August. The September recommendation is for a daily rate of 4,912,070 barrels of all petroleum liquids.

OPA has granted increases of 2 cents to 35 cents per barrel in the producer ceiling prices for the operators of stripper wells in twenty-two pools, located in Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming.

Fuel Oil—In its announcement that it had cancelled "virtually all" directives administered by its distribution and marketing divisions, one of which had restricted the use of fuel oil in new and reinstalled facilities, PAW has added in explanation: "It will no longer be necessary for consumers to seek permission from the Petroleum Administration to use fuel oil. One needs only to buy and install oil-burning equipment and then order one's supplies from local dealers just as in pre-war days."

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Penn Drake

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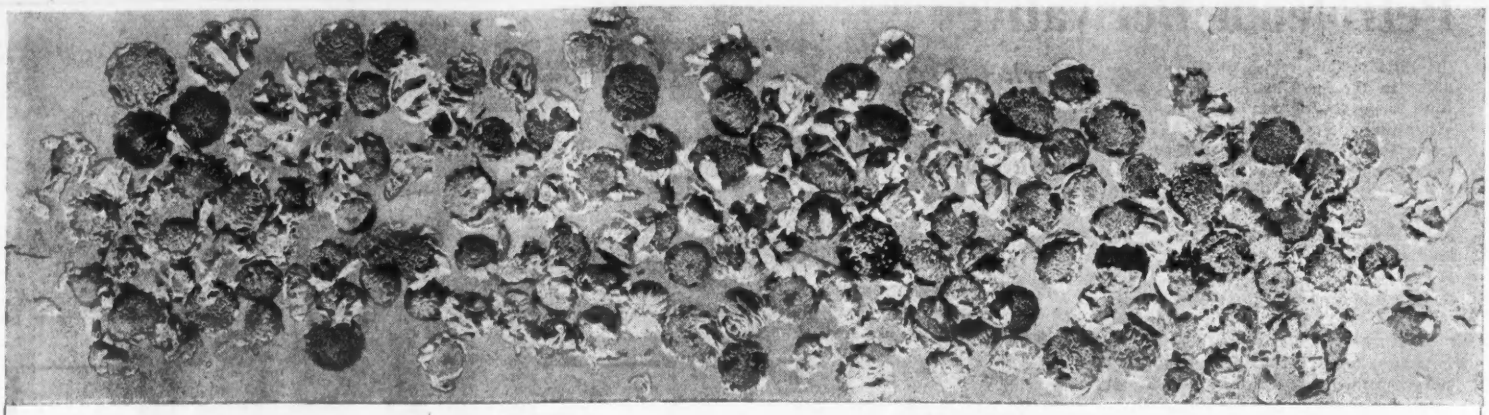
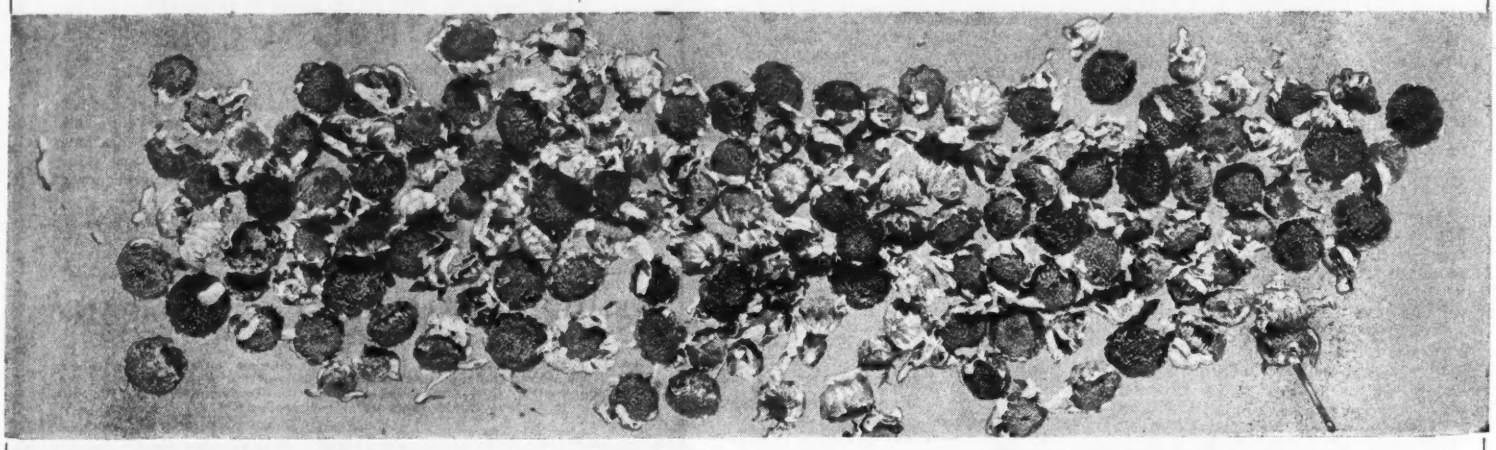


PYRETHRUM



The flower heads shown here are of the family Compositae, genus Chrysanthemum, species cinerariaefolium.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The decision to withdraw all government control of distribution of pyrethrum and its products officially on September 30 was the outstanding feature of the botanical market last week. OPA prices still stand.

Dealers declared that government controls were unofficially inoperative throughout the period under review and they displayed much "busyness" in dusting files of former customers and reestablishing sales outlets long contacted only under the control of government agencies.

Since dealers will get their supplies of flowers from the government stockpile at a uniform cost, they expect prices to display substantial stability when control is officially off. Not until new contracts are written next Spring is the price structure expected to be disturbed.

Ergot proved to be an article undergoing strengthening of price and position. Cascara sagrada bark was higher on the week, confirming the recent report of a much stronger primary market situation and a general rising trend in values. Dried raspberries were found to be very high as to source prices and spot quotations moved to higher levels and seemed close to nominal, temporarily. Broomtops were up slightly but there was reason to think that reversal of the trend would develop shortly.

Lupulin was down rather sharply in possible keeping with the fact that a bumper hops harvest is a reasonable prediction. Ginger root appeared subject to further unsettlement and prices on African Calicut and Cochin declined. California began to offer new-crop Dutch-type caraway seed for September-October delivery. Price movement in cardamom was split between a rise for decorticated and a decline for green. South American blue poppy seed—the only kind offered now—was available at a decline.

Balsams

Peru—Stocks have increased considerably of late and at the moment the market is slightly easier in undertone, though quotations have not declined further as yet—notwithstanding the more competitive position of the market.

Tolu—Scarcity prevails and the holders of the limited quantities unsold on this market take an exceptionally strong price position and exercise great reserve in the matter of offerings.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The primary market position is one of great strength based on subnormal peeling and advancing prices at the source. Spot quotations prevailed at an advance, standing at 42c. to 43c. per pound late last week.

Cinchona—The island of Formosa, seat of the Japanese cinchona tree plantations, is to be occupied by Chinese troops. Movement of Allied troops into the Netherlands East Indies, world center for cinchona cultivation, will come soon. Liberation of the N. E. I. at once gives rise to the question: What now happens to the cinchona cultivation projects fathered by the United States in Central America during the war?

White Pine—It does not seem likely that anything resembling a surplus of primary market production can be obtained this year in the collection areas. Collectors who went to war via the industrial route are known to be trekking back to the Southern hills; thousands have already left Detroit. How much the trek will affect drug collection remains to be developed.

Beans

Vanilla—Vanilla importers at least have set their feet on the road that leads back to normal commercial relations with lands supplying the vanilla bean to the eager makers of flavoring extract. Shipping should improve and available supply should be bettered. Financial arrangements are none too easy to work out. However, the return of reasonably normal conditions can at least be thought of positively but success can affect only the output from new crops to come later.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Broomtops, 1c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada bark, 2c. per lb.
Ergot, 5c. per lb.
Raspberries, dried, 40c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, 6c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Romeo type, ¾c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, ¼c. per lb.
Lupulin, $1.25 per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Calif., Dutch-type, futures, 25c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, South American, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.0	233.5	233.5	246.3

Berries

Raspberries—New crop costs high prices in the primary market and much higher spot quotations are developing. Quotations are about nominal at $1.60 to $1.65 and dealers look for a strong market.

Saw Palmetto—Activity has been restricted to narrow limits for some time past. Outlook for much lower prices is said not to be very encouraging though it seems likely that more labor for collection activities will be available from now on.

Flowers

Chamomile—A correspondent in Argentina says that he sold his last crop totally to European countries and for that reason did not deliver any of this merchandise to the United States. From this he reasons that his European customers would not buy Argentine chamomile flowers if there existed the faintest possibility to get goods from European sources. Dealers here do not look for much to come from Europe now but they do look forward to a revival of trade after another year.

Pyrethrum—Dealers reported that the government will officially end all control over the sale and distribution of this article on September 30. Unofficially, all dealers may now sell whatever quantity they want to whomsoever they desire. They may draw their stocks from the government stockpile of 1,300 tons at a uniform price, and therefore the dealers expect their prices to hold stable at least until contracts are made with buyers next Spring. But the old files of dealers' former customers were dusted off last week and the whole trade was busy contacting old customers. Unofficially, the controls were inoperative all last week. OPA prices still stand.

Gums

Benzoin—Domestic production of an artificial benzoin has been placed on the market with the assertion that it compares favorably with the natural type from Siam. The best grade analyses at 100 percent chemical purity in comparison with the 95 percent of the natural Siam gum.

Mastic—The market is still bare of supply but those concerned with the importation of this material think that primary market prices eventually will come to a level where importation and resale on this market will be possible.

Myrrh—The recently easier undertone prevailing on spot prices continued in effect but quotations failed to decline further. Under moderate demand, values held at 50c. per pound.

Sandarac—Occasional parcels become available but are held at not less than ceiling limits.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Ergot of Rye
Foenugreek Seed
Gentian Root
Ginger, Jamaica
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Herbs and Leaves

Broomtops—Now quoted at 14c. to 15c. per pound but the tendency seems to be toward a more competitive position and present values may undergo reaction.

Henbane—New crop has yet to become available in quantities sufficient to bring about the decline in quotations which some dealers forecast a few weeks back. They still look for the price drop.

Marjoram—A lot of Argentine marjoram came to market last week tagged with a price of 14c. to 15c. per pound and seeking new owners rather vigorously.

Sweet Basil—Reports indicate that at the moment the supply is skimpy and replenishment awaits marketing of new production in California.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Following substantial sales at $1.12 per pound, spot prices stiffened and at the present time asking price is $1.15 per pound with strengthening of undertones being reported.

Grains of Paradise—Futures were lowered to the basis of 22c. to 22½c. per pound. Spot prices tended toward lower levels.

Lupulin—Reports of a bumper crop of hops are accompanied by a further reduction in quotations on lupulin. The market now stands at $12.75 to $13 per pound.

Lycopodium—Stocks seem to head demand by a substantial yardage, tending to keep prices soft and inclining sellers to shade prices quoted minimum at $1.25 per pound.

Roots

Aletris—Collections grow but slowly and the outlook for materially lower prices is not very good at the moment. More labor in the primary market may change the picture.

Dandelion—Europe has not been able to offer this article as yet nor are offerings expected in quantity before another crop is ready for collection there.

Ipecac—This botanical is still under government control, but control is scheduled to be lifted on August 31.

Rhubarb—The Chinese armies are getting full control of the areas from whence come the desirable high-dried Shensi root of China. There are substantial quantities of Indian root held in this market at this time. Import of 27 bags from India were reported last week.

Senega—Exceptionally firm in all respects and not available in substantial quantities. Price ideas at the source average high.

Valerian—Twenty-three bags arrived from India last week. Nothing yet has been heard from Belgium and the possible purchase there of the normal article for United States consumption.

Seeds

Caraway—A Montreal firm recently advised its New York correspondent that the Canadian government has established a cleaning station and that goods to be exported had to be cleaned before shipment. The same firm advised its New York outlet last week that the case had been overstated. A cleaning plant does exist, and exporters are being advised to put their consignments through the mill. The Canadian Department of Agriculture has advised this paper along lines confirming the more recent statement of the Montreal company. California is offering its Dutch-type of seed at 85c. to 88c. per pound, new crop, September-October shipment.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed was advanced to 78c. to 80c. per pound but green seed was down to 65c. to 66c. per pound last week.

Coriander — Argentine seed was shaded to 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound. Morocco held unchanged at 10c. to 10½c.

Mustard—Montana advises that its production of yellow seed is likely to be less than the average production of the last five years. Droughty weather has prevailed but real damage is not reported. The first cutting of yellow seed is underway.

Poppy—South American blue seed was lower at 70c. to 75c. per pound. No other kind of seed was offered for sale.

Spices

Ginger—African root was reduced to 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound. Unbleached Cochin was lower at 17c. to

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Million Dollar Mouthwash ?

White Oak Bark	2½ ounces
Rhatany Root	½ ounce
Sassafras Bark	1 drachm
Cinchona Bark, red	3 drachms
Cardamom Seed	30 grains
Cinnamon, Ceylon	20 grains
Cloves	30 grains
Wintergreen Oil	1 Fl. drachm
Anise Oil	½ Fl. drachm
Alcohol	20 Fl. ounces
Water	12 Fl. ounces

The botanicals should be finely ground. Macerate 10 days. Then filter. The finished product is almost two pints of mouthwash.

There it is. And perhaps "There's Millions in it." We toss out the formula, free for nothing. But he who starts toward his first million in gratitude might buy the botanicals from us.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
From Forty Nations

17½c. Calicut was down to 17c. to 17½c., and the Calicut Romeo type was also shaded to 17¼c. to 17¾c.

Paprika—Extra fancy Portuguese pepper was lower at 39½c. to 40c. per pound. Prices on other varieties and grades of paprika remained unchanged.

Pimento—The pure food authorities have detained some arrivals from Jamaica for recleaning. Spot goods became slightly more valuable at 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Business in botanical drugs and spices this week remained about unchanged, with only light trading reported. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Agricultural Chemicals

—*Continued from page 41*

genous materials were in good demand but limited supplies curtailed trading. Lack of transportation has further complicated the picture. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia nitrate, $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate, $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48, delivered from production plant. Fish meal, $77.50 per ton in cars for 67 percent protein California sardine meal, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchasing. Potash sulphate, $36.25 per ton, 90 percent K_2SO_4, ex-vessel basis, bags additional.

Insecticides

Calcium Arsenate—Cotton farmers are facing the worst boll-weevil menace since 1941. The cool, rainy weather over practically all of the cotton States during July was just right for weevil development and they are now being found in sufficient numbers to cause serious damage regardless of weather conditions during the remainder of the season.

Ordinarily dusting of the plants with calcium arsenate is done in the early part of the season, but when the weevils are as numerous as they are this year, late application of the insecticide for boll protection is just as profitable as early application. The government is urging the growers to dust the plants with 2 to 4 percent applications of calcium arsenate, at intervals of five days during August or until the bolls harden and are safe from weevil damage. There are ample supplies of calcium arsenate available and the present indications are that unless bolls are protected, growers will suffer the heaviest weevil losses since 1941.

Chemicals Bureau reported the production of calcium arsenate in June at 5,157,000 pounds, compared with 2,493,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 13,950,000 pounds against 13,720,000 pounds on May 31.

Lead Arsenate—Output in June was placed at 5,485,000 pounds against 7,892,000 pounds in May by the Chemicals Bureau. Stocks at the end of June were 9,406,000 pounds, compared with 8,199,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Paris Green—Production in June was 375,000 pounds, according to the Chemicals Bureau. May production was 417,000 pounds. Stocks at the end of June were 767,000 pounds, compared with 690,000 pounds at the close of May.

Sulphur and Pyrites

During the first six months of 1945 sulphur was consumed at a record rate in the United States and production was nearly as high as the record set in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production was 23 percent higher than in the same period in 1944, and sales were 20 percent higher. In June, producers shipped more sulphur than in any previous month. As sales have consistently exceeded production, stocks have declined 323,582 tons since the first of the year. Production in June registered 309,570 tons against 319,976 tons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 3,776,738 tons compared with 3,838,084 tons on May 31. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet and unchanged.

J.A. Woods to Leave Chilean Nitrate Post

The board of directors of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York, announced August 21 that it had accepted with deep regret the resignation of J. Albert Woods as president and director, to take effect January 1, 1946. Mr. Woods has been associated with the corporation since 1934, first as vice-president in charge of sales, then as first vice-president and, since 1939, as president.

As Mr. Woods' successor, the board announced the election of James F. Doetsch, whose association with the Chilean nitrate industry began in January, 1932. Since January, 1936, he has been a vice-president of the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation and the Lautaro Nitrate Company, two of the major nitrate producers in Chile.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The War Production Board decision to revoke its controls on distribution of many products as of August 31 and September 30 failed to affect essential oils very much. The Department of Agriculture did revoke distribution control over pepperment oil as of August 31; and if recollection be correct, pepperment was the only essential oil whose distribution was controlled.

Much more influential would have been an OPA revocation of price controls over essenital oils. Some have specific ceilings but the larger part of the oils common to the market came under the General Maximum Price Regulation. OPA apeared not to be motivated toward elimination of all controls to the extent that WPB was actually removing distribution control. OPA continued to sit tight. Yet, the trade does believe that, though some disagree, OPA is comprised of reasonable men who will in the not far distant future knock price ceilings into the discard.

During the week, the President stopped further transactions of the lend-lease sort. He acted suddenly and although his purpose was approved, some thought that to have given our Allies a "breather" during which to arrange credits and loans wherewith to buy what they need here would have been an excellent lubricant for the passage from lend-lease basis of getting merchandise to a pay-in-dollars-as-you-buy arrangement.

Stopping lend-lease purchases meant that no more lemon, peppermint, sassafras, and wormseed oils would be bought by the Department of Agriculture for lend-lease distribution, which should increase the amount of 1945 production to be available for civilian use. It is not believed that there existed much of a stockpile in lend-lease essential oils and hence no liquidation of stocks by the government is likely.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
235.9	235.9	230.7	259.9

Almond — The market was very quiet last week. Trade in expressed oil was in quantities along jobbing lines, and the total was moderate. Not much bitter oil has been accumulated locally, though arrivals from Europe have begun.

Anise—The plans for Chinese army occupation of liberated Kwangsi province are reported completed. Restoration of export trade in anise oil is probably some time off, but agents of the shippers will be active to that end, and they have reason to expect success not too long from now.

Bay—Jobbing demand was very good, giving full support to prices and crimping substantially any disposition toward real price competition in local circles.

Bergamot — There is not too much Italian oil unsold in the hands of dealers, and numerous former suppliers are understood to be interested in getting further quantities despatched from the source. The present trend in government suggests an early and complete withdrawal of government agencies from import transactions. Once normal ways of trade are restored, restoration of stcoks locally will come in short order.

Bois de Rose—The end of the war has not brought a loosening of the replacement position of this material. It has been some time since manufacturing consumers have received substantial shipments, and their need for oil grows steadily.

Camphor—Military reports indicated that Chinese troops are ready to occupy the island of Formosa, from whence came camphor oil in prewar days, when Formosa was owned by Japan. She stole it from China in 1895 and now it goes back to the Chinese. The next offerings of camphor oil and camphor from Formosa will be called "Chinese"—as it should always have been called.

Caraway—Prices were quite steady Canadian prices on new-crop seed for September-October shipment were down considerably from the last-quoted nominal spot prices. Relief from high prices for oil, however, must await restoration of trade with Holland.

Cardamom—Raw material continued to rise in price, and a definitely strong undertone prevailed in seed. Consequently, oil showed substantial strength, and no disposition to move in buyers' favor, however light current demand may have been—and it was light last week.

Cedarleaf—Removal of price restrictions is not an impossibility, though OPA lags behind WPB in the matter of revoking government controls over trade. Not much call was reported last week, nor was there much oil available; the low celing settled the supply situation a long time back.

Celery — Seed has become more stable in price and conditions at this time do not suggest that oil prices will soon be advanced. Should France return as a shipper of low-price seed —which well she may do after another crop—a revision of oil values will be inevitable. However, that development is months on months away and oil at current levels is declared to be worth every penny asked.

Citronella—During the past week, 3 drums of this oil arrived from Bombay, India. The market ruled strongly in all respects and dealers' offerings continued to be on the light side.

Clove — Trade was along routine lines in which jobbing orders occupied a prominent part of the total business done. Undertones and prices were very firm and little competition prevailed locally.

Cubeb—The market has lacked supplies for a number of years and, therefore, liberation of the Netherlands East Indies suggests the reappearance of cubeb berries on this market. Following that, oil will be also available.

Eucalyptus — It should not be too long before Australia ships substantial quantities of this oil. The war being over, restoration of Australian exports would appear to be front-line necessity for postwar recovery "down under." At the moment, there is hardly a pound available here.

Lavender — More spike lavender came from Barcelona, Spain, last week. The total arrival was one case and two drums and it reached the market without causing a ripple on the price situation. Flower oil was in very low supply and in some quarters it was purely a nominal item.

Lemon — No public cancellation of lemon powder buying has been noted in government circles and so far as is definitely known, the same old, nauceous powders that no soldier wants will continue to consume practcially every pound of lemon oil available, imported or domestic.

Lemongrass — Bombay, India, was the source from which an arrival of 482 packages took place last week. And it was eagerly awaited and almost as quickly absorbed by manufacturing consumers.

Peppermint — War Food Order 81 controlling the distribution of peppermint oil was termainated by the Department of Agriculture on August 22. The termination was effective immediately. Thus, for the first time since September 13, 1943, peppermint oil may be sold free from government distribution controls. OPA has yet to revoke its price ceiling—which would be the real payoff in market developments.

Rosemary — Importation of nine drums from Cadiz, Spain, was reported last week. Prices retained a steady position.

Rue—Two more parcels reached these shores last week from Cadiz, Spain. They consisted of 1 drum and 1 case. Thus slowly does the local market renew its exhausted supply.

Thyme—One drum reached here from Cadiz, Spain. There was plenty more oil available in local circles and

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

the overall price situation was said to be satisfactory.

Wormseed—Some say that the outlook for a large crop of oil is not too encouraging and that the marketing of 1945 output will be at least at current price levels. Should OPA knock off its ceiling, the value of the new production might be somewhat higher.

Wormwood—It is expected that the crop will be bought up promptly and the outlook at this time is hardly favorable for large stocks in dealers' warehouses after the leading manufacturing consumers have covered their needs by purchases made directly in the primary market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Effective August 31, all government control of distribution will be abandoned by the War Production Board. On the same date, control of benzol will also be lifted. This should result in the early return of normal supplies of all varieties of benzaldehyde.

Benzyl Benzoate—Control of distribution of this product has been revoked by the War Production Board, effective August 31. Also on that date, benzol will be obtainable free of control.

Benzyl Chloride—Civilian consumers shortly will have all the material they care to buy. The War Production Board has revoked distribution control as of August 31, and on that data also drops its distribution control of benzol.

Other Benzyl Compounds—Only chloride and benzoate were under WPB control and hence benzyl alcohol, cinnamate, formate, propionate, and salicylate were not specifically mentioned in the WPB revocation of control order on the first two materials last week. However, since distribution control of benzol will also be abandoned on August 31, consumers of all benzyl derivatives may look forward to an early replenishment of the at-present exhausted stocks. It will take time, but it will be done sooner than many expect.

Reconversion Policies

—Continued from page 3

tary supplies or interfere with effective transition to a peacetime economy "are disputes which interrupt work contributing to the effective prosecution of the war" and hence amenable to handling under the law. This followed along the lines of the President's earlier statement calling on labor and management to renew the no-strike-no-lockout pledge of wartime, and announcing that a labor-management conference would be called to effect an agreement designed to minimize labor troubles in the postwar era.

The policy frees wage increases which do not involve price boosts from government control, but requires the approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization if a raise in pay depends on a higher price level. It also permits pay increases to correct maladjustments or inequities, but provides "in dispute cases this additional authority shall not be used to direct'" retroactive increases.

W.B. Baker Quits Calco Post

W. B. Baker, head of the pharmaceutical technical service department of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, has resigned. He expects to announce his future connection shortly.

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Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 172.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 193.

PLANTS WANTED

Aromatic Chemical manufacturer is interested in purchasing a small or medium-sized plant, with or without equipment, within 25 miles of New York City. Offers with complete details, which will be held in strict confidence, are solicited. OPD 195.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist: Experienced in pharmaceutical manufacturing and tablet coating to supervise manufacturing and controls. Excellent opportunity with progressive Midwestern company. Future privilege of buying stock in company if desired. Give age, experience, degree, and salary expected. OPD 201.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist or chemical engineer with some alkyd resin and ester gum manufacturing experience for permanent position in Mid-South with established coating manufacturer. Write in detail and send recent photograph to OPD 182.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 173.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal. dish bottoms with stands.
Steam Jacketed Kettle 9' dia. 5' deep with agitator (new).
Copper tank with agitator and coil 66" dia. x 7' high.
Steam Jacketed Aluminum Kettles 60 gal. capacity with stand and draw off cock.
Copper Evaporator with Stokes condenser.
Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers (new) 18" x 18" on steel legs with gasoline burner, clamp down cover, safety valves and gauge. $75.00 each.
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Stainless Steel Pumps (new) with General Electric Explosion proof motors.
Steam and Electric Vacuum Pumps and Air Compressors.

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1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.
SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge
3—New 100 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks.
5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined tanks, 35 & 65 gals.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
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12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
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3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
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12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
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1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
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2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
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1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 31X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
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2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—De Laval Separator, Lab. size.
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1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
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2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
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Chemist—Floor wax experience. Opportunity to run laboratory in live successful organization. OPD 204.

For Sale — Centrifuge

1—40" centerslung centrifugal VEE. belt drive, steel case rubber-lined fitted with steel fume tight cover, rubber-covered all over, with sight glasses and feed hole only; perforate iron and steel basket rubber-covered; drive by 2-speed 1,200/600 RPM. explosion-proof motor with explosion-proof control and push button, 220 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles.

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Large, well-known chemical manufacturing company has permanent positions available for chemists or chemical engineers in technical service and product development work. Applicant should have experience in at least one of the following fields:

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Previous experience in technical service or sales desirable, but not necessary. Men selected must be qualified to assume responsibility, and will be assigned to various sections of the country. Salary commensurate with training, experience and ability.

Box 220, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

POSITIONS VACANT

A large and well-established manufacturer desires to employ a man well qualified to do research on pharmaceutical products. Confidential. Address OPD 183.

Export-Import—Established firm, located Eastern seaboard, offers immediate unusual opportunity, salary or partnership, for capable man experienced in raw materials, foods, chemicals. OPD 192.

Chemist: chemist or pharmaceutical chemist for control and analytical laboratory in drug manufacturing concern. Excellent opportunity for right individual. In reply state details of training, experience and salary desired. A. E. Mallard Laboratories, Inc., 3021 Wabash avenue, Detroit 16, Michigan.

Chemist—Established future for capable man with leading paint and varnish manufacturer. Write in detail to OPD 205.

Ampul Chemist to take complete charge of ampul dept. Excellent opportunity with rapidly expanding concern. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Location, New York City. OPD 222.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted in Metropolitan, New York. Industrial and shelf goods. State age, draft status, experience and salary desired. OPD 207.

Varnish Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted for industrial and shelf goods. State age, draft status, experience and salary desired. Metropolitan, New York. OPD 208.

Capable, energetic man wanted, 28-35 years; experienced in petroleum products or similar line. Those knowing foreign languages preferred; traveling required later. Applications must contain full particulars, references and salary desired. OPD 219

Executive Sales manager for pharmaceutical concern with national distribution, about ten years sales experience necessary, give all particulars in first letter. OPD 223.

Export-Import salesman wanted for well established chemical manufacturing and export house. Previous experiences and references required. Write fully to OPD 224.

Obituaries

Henry L. Blum

Henry L. Blum, a founder and former president of the United piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., died August 22 in his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Blum was born in Nice, France, but came to the United States as a child. He studied at Columbia University and Philadelphia Textile School. With his father and three brothers he founded the dyeing concern in 1892, remaining active in it until 1937.

He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Dr. Thomas Darlington

Thomas Darlington, M. D., Health Commissioner of the City of New York from 1904 to 1910, and father of the municipal sanitary code, died August 23 in his summer home in Forestburgh, N. Y. He was eighty-six years old.

Dr. Darlington was graduated in medicine in the '80s, in New York, and began practice in the Kingsbridge section. Later he spent three years in Arizona as physician for the Copper Queen Mine. He was grand sachem of the Socieety of Tammany, succeeding to that office in 1932. He had been a sachem since 1914.

A son, Clinton Pelham Darlington, and a daughter, Dorothea Darlington, are his immediate survivors.

William B. du Pont

William B. du Pont, chemical engineer and manager of the industrial division of the National Radiator Company, Johnstown, Pa., died in that city August 9. He was thirty-one years old. He had a master's degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in Richmond, Va., some seven years ago. His wife survives.

Dr. George R. Gage, professor of botany at Vanderbilt University, died in Nashville, August 18, at the age of fifty-five years. He was noted as a plant pathologist and has been connected with Michigan State College, Cornell University, and DePauw University.

Frances McDermott Gent, wife of Ernest V. Gent, secretary of the American Zinc Export Association, died August 19 in a hospital in White Plains, N. Y. Besides her husband, a son, Gordon, and a daughter, Mrs. E. A. Jenkins, survive.

Charles A. Ross, president of the Blue Valley Asphalt Company, Kansas City, Mo., was killed in an automobile accident near Somerset, Pa., August 18. He was fifty-three years old.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint and varnish chemist, medium size, well established, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods and industrial products. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Splendid opportunity for postwar, as our plans call for expansion and additional plants. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 225.

Chemist, graduate, with experience in floor wax emulsions. OPD 226.

POSITIONS WANTED

Director of research and consulting chemist, Ph.D., offers complete planning of research activities and new product development. Also plant process control, trouble shooting. Synthetics, plastics, resin emulsions, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, enzymes, proteins, aminoacids, fats and oils, wetting agents, powdefed metallurgy. Expert advice on purchasing chemicals for export, import. New York area. OPD 213.

Business man, chemist, now production research man national cosmetic concern, previously own business, desires return to business career (buyer, sales manager, business organizer), any chemical line. Dynamic worker, likes tough problems, knows human relationship. Minimum $4,000 plus percentage. Write OPD 216.

Production and development chemist and engineer, 25 years experience. Have few good money making postwar chemicals. Can build plant for these and operate. They will bring in several hundred thousand a year, with small investment. Consulting work or steady position. Go anywhere short notice. OPD 217.

Pharmacologist desires position in experimental laboratory, B.S. in Pharmacy. Experience in University research laboratory. OPD 218.

Chemical Engineers and Organic Chemists

Several positions open for men or women of doctorate, master, or bachelor training in organic chemistry or chemical engineering for work in Shenandoah Valley section of Virginia in connection with large scale chemical manufacture. The positions include laboratory development chemists, control chemists and process supervisors. Salary commensurate with training and experience. In replying, please give full details concerning educational background and experience.

Box No. 229, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Chemical Engineer

Process analysis and cost estimation. Position requires fine chemical production experience.

Box No. 227, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Organic Chemists

Several positions open in metropolitan New Jersey for men or women of doctorate, master, or bachelor training in connection with the development research on processes for organic chemicals. Salary commensurate with training and experience. In replying please give full details concerning educational background and experience.

Box No. 228, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION of a prominent chemical manufacturer with plants in the metropolitan area and eastern seaboard states.

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BIOCHEMISTS—B.S., M.S. AND Ph.D. levels.

MICROBIOLOGISTS—BACTERIOLOGISTS—B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. levels for research, development and production work.

Please give details of training and experience and salary requirements.

Box No. 230, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

Index to Advertisements

Alabama Charcoal Co. 36
Allison, Wm. M., & Co. 65
Amcon Trading Corp. 48
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 35
American Chemical Paint Co. 18
American Firstoline Corp. 34
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 58
American Zinc Sales Co. 31
Ansul Chemical Co. 36
Arista Oil Products Co. 50
Armour & Company 57
Arnold-Hoffman & Co., Inc. 45
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 56
Atlas Powder Co. 58

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 52
Barber Asphalt Corp. 47
Barclay Chemical Co. 69
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 39
Barium Reduction Corp. 35
Barnett Laboratories 54
Barrett Division 41, 42
Bay Chemical Co., Inc. 34
Bethlehem Steel Co. 43
Biological Raw Products Co. 60
Birch-Kline Co., Inc. 60
Brill Equipment Co. 69
Brode Corp., The 48

Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 21
Camax Company, Inc. 65
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 2
Centflor Manufacturing Co. 67
Ceramic Color & Chemical Mfg. Co. 40
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 69
Chemical Products Corp. 40
Chemical Sales Corp. 72
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 72
Chicago Show Printing Co. 20
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 35
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 45
Coleman & Bell Co. 56
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 58
Colton, Arthur, Co. 47
Commercial Solvents Corp. 6
Consumers Import Co., Inc. 65
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 68
Crosby Naval Stores, Inc. 49
Croton Chemical Corp. 39
Cummin, W. E. 70

Darling & Co. 49
Dickerson Company 41
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 48
Distillation Products, Inc. 55
Dow Chemical Co. 58
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc. 30
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 66

Edcan Laboratories 60
Edwal Laboratories 60
Emsco Equipment Co. 69
Enco Chemical Corp. 17

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 72
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 67
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 67
Ferro Drier & Chemical Co. 45
Ferro Enamel Corp. 46
Fezandie & Sperrle 50
Filtrol Corp. 24
Fine Organics, Inc. 72
First Machinery Corp. 68
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 66
Franks Chemical Products Co. 45
Fries & Fries, Inc. 54
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 66

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 51
General Drug Co. 22
General Mills, Inc. 71
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 13
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 44, 55
Gross, A., & Co. 49
Gruman, J. B., Co. 47

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 48
Heyden Chemical Corp. 53
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 63
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 40
Hunzikers, Inc. 65
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 66

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 44
Industrial Raw Materials Co. 58, 60
Inland Alkaloid Company 55
Innis, Speiden & Co. 16
Interboro Chemical Co. 39
International Selling Corp. 40

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 23

Keiner, H. L., Associates 70
Kelco Company 63
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 47
Keto Chemical Co. 56
Koppers Company, Inc. 43
Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc. 45

Lamon Chemical Corp. 56
Lemke, B. L., Co. 54
Lever Brothers Company 56
Loeb, H., & Son 69
Lotte Chemical Co., Inc. 40
Lucidol Corp. 58
Lueders, George, & Co. 66

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co. 39
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 69
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 8, 66
McLaughlin-Gormley-King 27
Mefford Chemical Co. 56
Menhaden Fish Products Co. 49
Metalsalts Corp. 56
Michigan Chemical Corp. 39
Moesch, Walter, & Co. 50
Monsanto Chemical Co. 15
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 28

National Oil Products Co. 26
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. 46
Natural Products Refining Co. 50
Naylee Chemical Co. 39
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Company 39
Newark Steel Drum Co. 40
New England Collapsible Tube Co. 25
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 40
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 60
Nuodex Products Co., Inc. 45

Orbis Products Corp. 67
Oronite Chemical Co. 34

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Packing Products Co. 47
Pancoast, B. K., Co., Inc. 65
Parsons, M. W. 46
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 64
Penick, S. B., & Co. 57, 62
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. 54
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 61
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 39
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 33
Phillips Petroleum Co. 61
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 35
Porocel Corp. 38
Potash Co. of America 41
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc. 54, 64
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 48, 54
Purocaine, Inc. 57

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 35
Rieke Metal Products Co. 37
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 36
Rufert Chemical Co. 13

Schimmel & Co., Inc. 67
Seydel Chemical Co. 58
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Sheffield Farms Co., Inc. 12
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 47
Sherwood Refining Co., Inc. 60
Silmo Chemical Corp. 54
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 72
Sonnenschein, E., & Co. 50
Standard Alcohol Co. 45
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 57
Standard Ultramarine Co. 47
Stauffer Chemical Co. 29
Stein Equipment Co. 69
Strong Cobb, Inc. 59

Taylor, Chas. T., Co. 67
Tennessee Products Corp. 34
Thurston & Braidich 65
Todd, A. M., Co. 67
Tombarel Products Co. 67
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 50

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2
Union Standard Equipment Co. 69
United States Potash Co., Inc. 41
Utility Color Company 46

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 67
Velsicol Corp. 36
Victor Oil Co., Ltd. 49
Viking Distributing Co. 60
Vitro Manufacturing Co. 39

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 50
Williams, C. K., & Co. 45
Wilson-Martin Div. 48
Witco Chemical Company 19

Young, The J. S., Company 50

Ziegler Pharmacal Co. 54
Zink & Triest Co. 65
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 40

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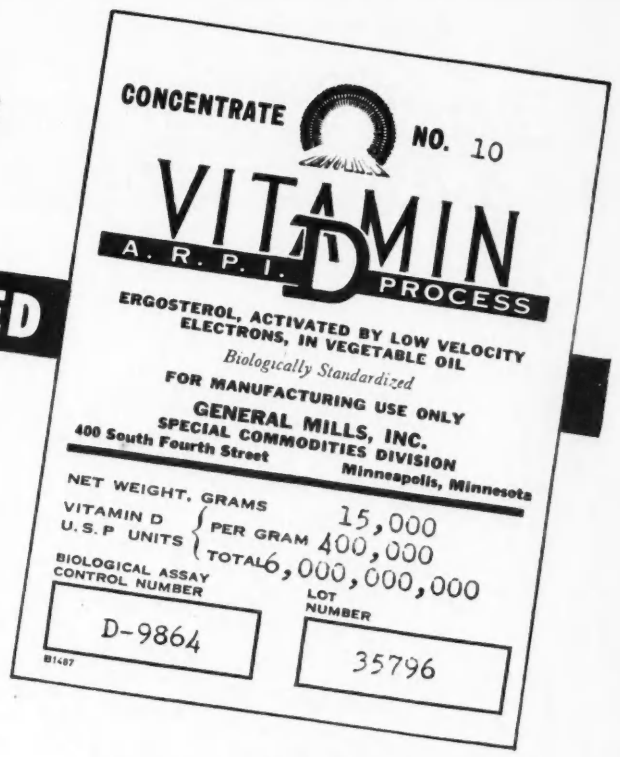

Look closely at this label—it belongs to a vitamin D concentrate that is guaranteed to be *biologically standardized* . . . absolutely uniform in potency.

The reason for this is that every lot of Vitamin D (A.R.P.I. Process) is "pedigreed," given a "D" number—a biological assay control number—before it goes into the various steps of production, bio-assay, dilution to required potencies, reassay and shipment to the purchaser. Through all these steps, careful records are kept, insuring an accurate check at all times.

Painstaking controls make it possible to offer you a biologically-standardized, uniform-potency vitamin D concentrate particularly ideal for incorporation in high-quality medicinal products, either fluid, capsulated or tablets; for compounding with other vitamin concentrates or medicines; for use wherever a stable, accurate-potency vitamin D is indicated.

If you are interested in the possibilities of using Vitamin D (A.R.P.I. Process) in your particular product, we invite you to write for more complete information.

FACTS ABOUT VITAMIN D *(A. R. P. I. Process)*

Vitamin D (A.R.P.I. Process) is produced by activation of pure crystalline ergosterol with low velocity electrons. Biologically standardized, it is available in a range of concentrations (U.S.P. units of vitamin D per gm). Requires no special incorporation equipment and does not impart taste or odor to any products fortified by it. ***Not under allocation. Readily available!***

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